PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

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CONDENSED
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No. 34,680.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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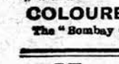

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
27th Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gulhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOSSUTH	6,423	A. Furesti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS MAGUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	6th April 1909
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,688	B. Cobol	20th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5,999	G. Bergugliano	26th Mar. 1909.

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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 29th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 1st Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 2nd Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, 29th Mar. calling at Veraval Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 27th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Galonnet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	6,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,518	X.	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

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Karachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,300	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,300	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 650	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	H. Pastor	17th Apr. 1909.
PEGOLI	6,000	G. Medici	15th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent European accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
SOMALI	3,700	Greiwe	23rd March
* PRASIDENT	3,300	Muhlhaer	9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
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BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

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Manager,
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AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
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Never before was there [illegible] like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled to all cases of poor blood, or any other affection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and [illegible] whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, sores, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or [illegible] neck, tumours, the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, incessant cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
43|43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co. (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BIRDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Soonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those acquiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchases of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

7 TUDOR STREET, TELEGRAMS
KEYMER LONDON LONDON

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,680,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Ratebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asano-Hoten	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyuan	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengkien (Min dao)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talien)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hsoochin	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GRANT ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a fair test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions
at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE AGREEMENT between ourselves and Mr. C. J. DEMETRACOPULO having been terminated, the Power of Attorney granted by us to Mr. Demetracopulo has been WITHDRAWN.

SHAW WALLACE & COY.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 107 of 1908.

Decree from the High Court, Fort William, Bengal.
DAYAL MOWJI, residing and carrying on business as Merchant, at No. 4, Aga Kerbala Mahomed Street, in the Town of Calcutta..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
MAHOMED KHAIRUDIN, carrying on business as Merchant, and residing at No. 19, Sukhias Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta, and LILADHAR LOWJI, residing at and carrying on business as a Broker, under the name and style of Liladher Lowji and Co., at No. 11, Amratulla Street in the said Town of Calcutta..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 19th day of March, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUPLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of Halimabai Begum, Fatma Begum and Mahamooda Begum, the daughters, and Agad Abdul Kalum, the son and the heirs and legal representatives of Mahomed Khairoodin the 1st Defendant, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Parel Road in the City of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 767, New No. 12,753, New Survey No. 2-3617, with the messuages and structures built and standing thereon, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 7663 (1),7663-1, and Street Nos. A18-A33, and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the property of Tribhowandas Verjiwandas, on the North by a Mosque, and on the South by the property of Dhanjibhai Luxmichand Jain Dharma Shanak.

'Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 17th day of April, 1909, lodge in my office a statement verified by Oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated the 20th day of March, 1909.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1909, for works in STORM WATER DRAINS, in Foras Road and Parel Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 390 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Deductions at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will be made from the Bills of the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Contract rates for a similar work in a Storm Water Drain in Muzgon Road, have been put up on the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office for the information of the tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1909.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 6 P.M.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles of 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

L. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolash, Jessore, writes:—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonadarban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof for bono publico.'

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE.

A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having looseboxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 334, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Will be the last Exhibition of this Week's
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
which has attracted enormous crowds to our
FAIRY PAVILION.

TO-MORROW NIGHT!
TO-MORROW NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

OUR USUAL SUNDAY PRIZE SHOW will be from 7 to 8 p.m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

By order of the Administrator of the Estate of late Mr. E. Bollam:—Woollen and cotton wearing apparel, trunks, reading stand, pictures, dinner service, etc.

The property of a gentleman:—Glassware, porcelain ware, brass flower pots, aluminium pots, chevel glass, pictures, bear skins, electric and kerosene hall lamp, etc.

Also furniture such as tables, chairs, cots, almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawer, bookstand, iron safe, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver in suit No. 550 of 1901 (Mesgi Jairam vs. Khimji Jairam) large quantity of copper and brass pots and pans and German silver pans.

AT 3-30 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Glass-fronted brougham.

SALE OF FIREPROOF LARGE MILNER'S SAFE,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver of the estate of Mr. Pirbhai Damjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

1 large size fireproof Milner's safe, 54 by 42 by 30 inches, suitable for jewellers and merchants.

The above safe is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned in the compound of the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. at Connaught Road, Mazagon, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A Triple Roller Mill, Fine Grinding by Sonnenthal & Co. suitable for Paint makers,

A filter Press by John Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

The above articles were imported some 18 months ago for the purpose of making paint but the persons engaged in the enterprise did not proceed with it.

Now on view.

Private offers also will be received by the undersigned.

SALE of Immoveable Property Situate at Vadala, Dadar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at their Sales Rooms, at 21 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th day of March, 1909, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, under instructions from Mr. Sunjana B. Mehta, Attorney for Ganaay Davsey, transferee of Mortgage, dated 6th November, 1908, between Govind Krishnaji mortgagor and Ramjee Davsey mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Govind Krishnaji, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th November, 1908.

PARTICULAR OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Vadala, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Barik Gopal, on or towards the west by the house of Francis Ghosal, on or towards the north by a public passage and partly by the bazaar, and on or towards the south partly by property of Bhatt Gopal and partly by that of Francis Ghosal which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Govind Krishnaji and the said land is Registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80-82, New No. A-14353, A-14856, New Survey No. 100 and the said messuage, tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 713, Ward No. 8472, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the standing in the name of Bai Bhagirthibai, widow of Bhikha Baba Chavan, and Grandmother of the said Govind Krishnaji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale application may be made to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney, for the transferee of mortgage at his office, at Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Coy.'s Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, wheat, jowari, cotton-seed, bags of bajree, bundles of cloth, luggage, bales of twist, empty casks, iron bars, bangles, cement, iron screws, pawras, books, bagging, teakwood planks, marble stones, charpie, bundles of tent, wooden cot, cane chairs, bar soap, earthen kujas, trunk luggage, old records, machinery, condemned sheets, heaps of grain sweeping, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1909.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—D. D. Nariman, Hydraulic Depot, Poona.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—WARDS & Co., L.L. AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Elphinstone Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Seamen and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Grss and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Grss. Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re 1 Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. L. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in REALTY LEASE and Murphy Cottages exclusively for Europeans. Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 9 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

TO BE LET—TWO SETS of Offices on 1st floor of Wheeler's Building separately or together. Apply A. H. WHEELER and Co., on the premises.

TO LET, for three or six months, FURNISHED FLAT, on Cumballa Hill, one of the Coolest in Bombay. All rest, 1195, "Bombay Gazette."

TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Shikaris, Travellers and etc. Don't go out without the DRIED FRUITS of the GARI ESTATE Baluna, Kanara District, Superintendent can supply 3 lbs. tins, at Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Members at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Muscoe Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus, Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—COB size Cabriolet or Patiala Cart, with Hood, Bicycle Wheels, must be in good condition. Description and price to McAlpin and Haggett, Saddlers and Harness Makers, Waterloo Mansions, Fort, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings, Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage).

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
&
SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

SALE at 1 P.M. (S.T.) Sharp.
BONA FIDE SALE.

High Class furniture for Drawing-room, Library and Office, Manufactured by Messrs. Breslauer and Co., and Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell the above at the Motor Union Rooms of Western India, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, First Floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) sharp.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAWLS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Jusab Abdoolah.

3,999 No. 1,267—1 case woollen shawls.
4,000 No. 1,260-61—2 cases do.
4,012 No. 1,326—1 case do.
4,185 No. 1,720—4 cases printed embroidered shawls.
4,000 No. 1,262-63—2 cases woollen shawls.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler mare, goes well in harness.
1 bay waler mare, young, 15 hands, very serviceable, owner going home.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY BANGLES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Armenian Lane in Mr. R. Ditmar's godown and by his order, and on account and risk of Satrajee Bherajee.

14 Cases fancy bangles.
8 Cases common bangles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE JEEWAN PEARLS.
Suit No. 135 of 1908.
Mookbal bin Abdul Rehiman Zaker
vs.
Jabar bin Mahomed bin Tani.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and with consent of the parties, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in one lot.

6 Six parcels containing 950 loose undrilled large white Jeewan pearls weighing about 600 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

Auction sale of a very valuable corner house open on all sides, well ventilated and lighted, situate at 2, 4 and 6 Cathedral Street, C Ward No. 4460—61, on the corner of Anant Wadi, and the junction of the Cathedral and the Dadi Agiari Streets, leasing an area of about 271 square yards pension and tax land, New Survey No. 462, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Cathedral Street, on the south Dady Agiary Street, on the west partly by the property of Motilal Tribhowandas Sanzlar and Chanda Ramji's Temple, on the north by the property of J. J. Annuciation, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th March, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., under instructions from the Landlord's attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at No. 11, Hornby Road, from whom and the undersigned all further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Queen's Road, near the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumbwaiter, handsome drawingroom suite of Sofas and Chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, single and double poles tents, servants' rowtee, saddlery, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major W. J. Anderson and others.

The Property of another Gentleman.

One Original 4 cylinder 15 H. P. Motor car, in good order; one rubber-tyred bicycle wheels mail phaeton in good order; one nearly new rubber-tyred bicycle wheels Victoria, suitable for single or pair with a handsome strong Australian Cob, 15 hands, 7 years and a set of harness,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 780 of 1906.
Abdool Hoosain
vs.
Sakinabai and others.

Pursuant to the Consent Judge's order, dated the 1st February, 1907, made in the above suit and under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold, silver and pearl ornaments, such as gold bangles, sankias, chhals, kallis, necklace of 7 strings, tulsipatia, buttons, nose-rings, wish pearls, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the surplus stock of furniture fittings, etc., from Esplanade house belonging to O. J. Tata, Esq., at "Beaulieu," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, consisting of rich glass and crockery ware, blackwood dining tables, Mahogany large sidebeard and dumbwaiters, Drawingroom 4 fan and chairs, large cabinet and book press by Wimbridge, Crystal glass gasoliers and electroliers combined gas and electric fittings, one full size slate billiard table fitted with the patent low Excelsior cushion by G. Wright & Co., London, with balls, cues, etc., one electric piano by Tull. Heinr. Zimmermann, Leipsig, one grand piano by Broadwood, Majolica and old China table ornaments, rich oil painting, brass and blackwood bedsteads, American revolving topwriting tables, Blackwood cupboards, convertable into bedsteads of American pattern, Cinemetograph graphophone, magic lantern, old Bronze ware, rich carpets, dressing and washhand tables, Japaness panels, old Chinese cabinets, marble top pier tables, hanging globe lamps, guns, rifles, glass door silver shoe case, life size oil paintings of Late Queen and King, hotwater tank, Brusel's carpets, China matting, etc., etc.

Catalogus will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should read the testimonials and the unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and protracted cases of the most severe kind, and for complete restoration for soldier, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, terrifying dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms the result or self-acquired ailments that emaciate and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Restored persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and misery. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Stones or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; will act as a powerful, family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' FILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these painful and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the Government stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuses all other imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Consultations and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the secret causes of nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Post free from Dr. De Roos' Depôt, Bombay, Byculla, Poona, Kirkee, Ootacamund, Madras, or wholesale of the Agents in the Presidency Towns.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, Heats, Insect bites, Irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 3s. 3d. & 6s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO BE LET.

FROM 1st May, large DRAWING and DINING ROOM, 42' by 15'; large Bedroom, 19' by 15'; small Bedroom, 12' by 8'; Bathroom; and W. C.; Kitchen with English stove; servants' quarters and W. C.; good central position. Tiled flooring; throughout electric lights and fans. Latest improved Sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 160 and with useful Furniture, Rs. 180. Applications to Box No. 1374, care of this paper, by the 29th instant.

WANTED.

A NURSE, for a boy aged 2½ (now at PURANDHAR during the hot weather). Apply with certificates stating salary to G. H. WHITE Bamburda, Poona.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan required for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,000, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCR

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain T Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE steamer Garscube, 2,280 tons, Captain R Findlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 3,467 tons, Captain Ingelage, sailed yesterday for Hamburg etc. via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer China 3,868 tons, Captain G. Burgreglian, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc, with a general cargo.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Lieut-Comdr G M Luck, sailed yesterday for Aden.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru 3,372 tons, Captain T Awakenna, will sail to-day for Kobe etc, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ... R Navy
H M S Prosorpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Royal Arthur Capt E V Underbilt .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 25.

Ascehall.....2762 Fell .....The Captain
Aporima.....3684 Ruller .....T M & Co
Budrie.....1613 Buildion .....H C Joosub
Bulimba....1607 Butler .....M Mackenzie & Co
Dunbarmoor..2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai ...14-4.....P & O S N Co
Goalpara ..1399 Elton.....M M & Co
Garsaube ...2280 Finlay .....T M & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Lichenhels.....3623 Frerichs .....W & A Graham & Co
Lamington.....2283 Mac Phail .....The Captain
Lawade... 2121 Lane.....M Mackenzie & Co
Moshtari...1110 Green .....Bo & P S N Co
Netherlee.....2746 Raukine.....T Morrison & Co
Nuddia ..... 1944 Dickinson.....M M & Co
Pearlmoor...2576 Moffell .....T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robst.....W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla.....4208 Smith .....Transport
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Strathenderick...3343 Stewart.....W & A G & Co
Surada .....3400 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Singu ..... 1912 Murison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala.....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Yola.....2246 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia.....2339 Clarke.....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye.....	4359	Jones...	Shanghai ...	30-3	P & O Co
B Planet Neptune ...	2821	...Price...	Chittagong...	N-F ...	F Muir & Co
C & R Hidalgo...	2760	Bouhall...	Hull via K'chi...	30-3 ...	F M & Co
D & E Colaba...	3899	Robertson...	Antwerp.	2-4	M M & Co
F Ismaila...	3381	Ross	Rangoon...	25-3	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	Coates.	Zanzibar.	29-3	B & P S N Co
H Amatonga...	2053	Wooster.....	.. London...	1-4...	W & A Graham & Co
K Britannia.....	3578	Barsham	London.....	31-3	P & O S N Co
N Inveresk...	3203	Smith...	Philadelphia.	29-3.	R A Willis
Q Ahmadi.....	1640	Hughes.....	Jeddah.....	27-3	B & P N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kageshima Maru....	3373	Arakawa ...	Kobe...	26-3	N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia...	3269	Tact...	Liverpool	27-3	W & A G & Co
3 Dandolo...3197	Giacopello.....		Calcutta	26-3	F Rubattino S N Co
5 Lindenfall...	2595	Tullock	Kobe.....	7-4	T Morrison & Co
6 Dunbarmoor...	2331	Barton ...	Rotterdam.....	31-3	W & A G & Co
7 China...	3868	Barguglian...	Kobe...	26-3	W. Deuse
8 Africa ...	2565	Bodessich	Trieste	1-4	W Deuse
9 City of London...	5693	Whish.....	Liverpool...	6-4	K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Kt Errant	4799	Jones.	Kobe	31-3	K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia...	4167	Leigh...	London...	27-3	P & O S N Co
16 Somali.....	1615	Greeve	29-3	A Strandes	H W V D
Linga 951	Catbush.....	Karachi.....	26-3	M M & Co	H W P D
Mahandi.....547	Ahmed.....	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld		
Indravati...513	Ahmed...	Mangalore ...	26-3	Bo S N Co Ld	
Ponani....553	Esmail...	B nagar ...	27-3...	Bo S N Co Ld	M W D D
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird				29-3	R Navy

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Rohilla (H T) ...	Smith	South'ton, Mar 4
	Moshtari s	Green	Jeddah, Mar 12
	Garscube s.....	Findlay	Cardiff, Feb 20

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Damra s	Moxon	Persian Gulf
	Ile-de-la Reunion..	Trichon	Havre, &c
	Nairn s	Lassen	Dunkirk
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite...	Calcutta
	Barenfels s	Ingelage	Hamburg
	R I M S Minto ...	Luck	China

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer China, Bergnglian, for Kobe, &c.
„ Kageshima Maru, Awakawna, for Kobe, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dunbarmoor, for Hamburg.
„ Moshtari, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Praesident left Mombasa for Bombay on the 23rd instant, via Lamu.

The P. & O. Coy's. Steamer Salsette, with the home ward Mails of the 20th instant arrived Aden at 2-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 24th March.

The P. & O. Coy's. Steamer India, with the outward Mails of the 19th instant passed Suez at 11 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th March.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Coy's. Steamer R. Rubattino, from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—31 bales wool, R Rampartap, 3 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed, 9 bales wool, M Ramjidas, 12 bales wool and 87 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 23 bales goat hair and 28 bales wool, H N H Essa, 39 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 42 bales hemp and 2,908 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey, 1,002 cwts myrabollams, Y Madhawji and Co ; 100 cwts turmeric, Baur and Krause, 100 bales cotton-waste H E Sede and Sons, 54 cwts tallow, E Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—26 cwts ivory, A Visram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—990 cwts castorseed, 990 cwts linseed, and 990 cwts wheat, J Fachiri, 2,379 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros, 100 cwts olibanum P Jaithabhoy, 2,080 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

Olympia s—1,859 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—20 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co ; 1,815 cwts cottonseed, T Memraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—51 bales hemp D M Dooryaji, 156 bales hemp, E Oomersey, 14 bales hemp, A Moritz and Co ; 2,515 cwts myrabollums W Beohar, 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 15 cwts dyes dry, N Ostermayer and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dumbarmoor s—605 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co, 1,375 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,420 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 42 bales cotton, and 1,784 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons, 270 bales hemp P Bhimji, 500 cwts turmeric Baur and Krause, 2,300 cwts ajwanseed. 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros, 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,021 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, T V and Godsey Bros, 400 cwts rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 100 cwts olibanum G Sojpal.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—505 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 300 bales cotton Valkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s—100 bales twist S. J. David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kageshima Maru s—198 1-2 cwts raisins T Kanji, 1 cwt ivory K N Merani,
Assaye s—20 bales twist S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—151 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons, 131 bales twist Framji Sons and Co., 500 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Knt Errant s—300 bales cotton The Bombay and Co. 1,700 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 300 bales cotton S Framji and Co, 150 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co, 1,176 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 200 bales cotton R D Master and Co.
Kageshima Maru s—36 1-4 cwts gall nuts T Kanji.

FOR OSAKA.

Knt Errant s—150 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co, 400 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR MELBORNE.

Australian s—200 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	31	20	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	14	8	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	4	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Naggada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	11	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	5	3	14
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	24
Total.....	77	63	172
This day last year.....	67	69	155

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	6

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
March 25th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	31	59	18
B	162	256	78
C	78	91	24
D	120	99	23
E	47	30	10
F	41	2	1
G	34	3	1
Total to date...	513	550	155
Total rats killed.....			1063

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th March 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	25	5	55 a. m.	1	49
Teheran ...	25	2	10 p. m.	0	91
Suez	25	1	30 p. m.	0	54

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (22-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route restored. (24-3-09).

THE scheme of the re-organisation of the Subordinate Police of the Madras Presidency has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The scheme includes the revision of the pay of Inspectors and Head Constables and also the re-allocation of the District Police. Provision for it is made in the Budget.

THE funeral took place yesterday of Engineer J. W. McCallan of the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," who died in St. George's Hospital of enteric on Wednesday. The escort and firing party was provided by the Gloucester Regiment and representatives of all the Royal Navy and R. I. M. ships in harbour were present and their flags were at half mast.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ORICHTON—McKERROW—March 25, at the United Free Church, Waudby Road, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL. D., assisted by the Rev. J. Cameron, B.D., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, the Rev. Alexander Smith Crichton, M.A., second son of the late James S. Crickton, M. D., Arbroath, Scotland, to Margaret Elizabeth McKerrow, younger daughter of William McKerrow, Glasgow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—PURVES—March 18, at Abohar, S.-P. Railway, Aubrey, the infant son of Mrs. and Mr. F. Marshall Purves, aged 18 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

RESULT OF
KEMP'S
GUESSING COMPETITION
at the Medical Congress
FOR
CHIRETTONES.

Highest Guess	75,000,000,000
Lowest Guess	4,000
Correct Number	43,835
Nearest Guess.....	43,506

Winner

E. R. BOMONJI,
Kennedy Bridge,
Grant Road,
Bombay.

Cheque for Rs. 50 will be handed to the winner on application to

Kemp & Co Ltd
THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water 2-8m., 2-59a. Low water, 3-13m., 8-45a.
P. and O. steamer "Persia," with the English mails of 12th March, due to arrive at 6a. m.
Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 5-10 p. m.
Educational Conference, Anjuman-i-Hall, Hornby Road, 1-30 to 6 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "A knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, March 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Hunters' Flat Races. Bombay Hunt. The Sacred Drama, "Christiana," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. The Sun Mills, 42 Church Gate Street, 3 p.m. Educational Conference, Anjuman-i-Hall, 1-30 to 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 2-48m., 3-53a. Low water, 8-56m., 9-38a.
Sunday, March 28.—5th Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 3-32m., 5-2a. Low water, 9-45m., 11-19a.
Monday, March 29.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Barhanpur Tapti Mill meeting, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 4-28m., 6-43a. Low water, 10-51m.
Tuesday, March 30.—Hindu Ram Navami holiday : Banks closed. Jackal Club Point to Point Races. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water 5-58m., 8-27a. Low water, 1-23m., 0-27a.
Wednesday, March 31.—B. V. R., annual prize distribution and Dance, Town Hall 9 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4 p. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting 6 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24a. Low water, 2-51m., 1-53a.
Thursday, April 1.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Fancy Fete in aid of the Bomonji D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 9-15m., 10-2a. Low water, 3-34m., 2-57a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday the 29th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort. Mr. K. E. Punegar B.A., will expound Gatha Vahishtaishti (Yasna LIII), verse 2. At 5-45, after a discussion on "Ardai Viraf and his Trance," Mr. Punegar will submit the following subject :—Dr. Jastrow (Jun.) on Religion and Ethics.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lambert held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl, Kondibai (18). Deceased went to work on board a steamer in the harbour on Wednesday morning. She slipped and fell into the hold, which fractured her skull. She was taken to the Hospital where she died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DIED ON DUTY.—Magdu Sahib, a Ramosi at the Gate of Kamoo Jaffer Suleman's Coach Fractory, Girgaon, was picked up lying dead at 11 o'clock. On inquiries it was ascertained that he was ailing for the last twenty days. He did not attend the parade on Wednesday afternoon, but went directly to his post. He explained his non-attendance by saying that he was ill. The medical examination showed that death was due to acute pneumonia and his body was allowed to be disposed of without holding a formal inquiry.

SINKING OF A PROW.—A report has been made to the police yesterday by Ismail Amir, Tindal of prow No. 4205 that while he was in the harbour on the 19th instant lying alongside the s.s. "Aparima" loading wooden sleepers, two sleepers fell out of the sling and knocked a hole in her bottom. The prow shipped water and sank with 173 sleepers in it. The prow belonged to one Mulji Bhimji and the sleepers to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. No lives were lost.

NEW ROLLING MILLS FOR BOMBAY.—A syndicate, financed by British capital is shortly to be formed for the purpose of establishing in the vicinity of Bombay, new rolling mills for the manufacture of wheels, tyres, axles, and springs required for the Indian railways. A large site has been acquired, and the rolling mills, which are to be ready for service in March, 1910, will be provided with a complete electrically operated mechanical equipment. It is understood that this step has been taken with a view of effectively competing with the British manufacturers in the Indian market, and also to foster local industries. At present there is no rolling mill plant in India engaged in the manufacture of railway wagon and carriage wheels, tyres, axles, springs, and other complementary parts. It is stated that during the past three years British manufactures have supplied 170,000 sets of whe els, axles, and springs, and that as a result of the passing of the Indian Railway Finance Act, 1908, the demands will increase during the next few years.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Entertaining the Treasurer.

Members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood entertained their Treasurer, Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, last evening at Miss Shirin Sorabji Parekh's bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Since the establishing of the Brotherhood Mr. Bhagwandas has been the Treasurer for the last six years, and has rendered very valuable assistance to the institution on various occasions. He is proceeding to Japan next Saturday and the members of the Brotherhood took the opportunity of expressing their feelings of appreciation and esteem they hold for him by entertaining him on the eve of his departure. A large number of ladies and gentlemen had collected on the occasion, who were treated to tea and other refreshments by Miss Parekh. Several members, including Mr. Welinkar, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. Tarkhad, Honorary Secretary, spoke of the most valuable services rendered by the host and also the quiet and unostentatious way in which he has been working for the past many years. A silver tea set was presented to Mr. Bhagwandas who thanked the members for the honour done him. He averred that he had done only his duty and that other members and the real workers in the Brotherhood deserved praise for the success of the Brotherhood. A string band was present to entertain the visitors, and the members and guests dispersed after every one individually wishing Mr. Bhagwandas a hearty "au revoir."

LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the National Association for supplying Female medical aid and instruction to the women of India was held at Lady Muir-Mackenzie's house on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 11-30 a.m. The following ladies were invited to be present :—Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Dorab Tata, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs Heaton, Miss Benson and Mrs. Sheppard.

The meeting was called to consider a proposal which has lately been put forward in connection with the National Association for supplying Female medical aid to the women of India, one of whose objects is "The training and supply of female nurses and midwives in private houses."

At the meeting the proposal was explained by Miss Tindall, Lady Superintendent of the Cama and Allbless Hospital. She said there was a desire to have a private institute to provide trained Indian nurses for Indian families at stated reasonable fees. She proposed that the institute should be called the Cama Hospital Private Nursing Institute and she read the details and rules of the scheme. The rules are as follow :—

Nurses must have a three years' training. They will be frequently trained at the Cama Hospital itself. They will be under strict rules and supervision as to conduct, hours and work. It is proposed to start this branch of work on May 1st, when private nurses will be available for the Indian public by the day or by the night, or by the visit. Fees will be as follow :—

Normal confinement, Rs. 25; abnormal, if called in by Nurse before birth, Rs. 10; per diem, Rs. 5; infectious cases, Rs. 7; per visit, Rs. 2; visits of 2 hours or over will be charged as half day, i. e. Rs. 3. The Nurses are strictly forbidden to receive presents of money.

Applications for nurses should in every case be sent to the Lady Superintendent at the Cama Hospital, the nature of illness being stated and what duty the nurse is required for, whether for day or night or for a visit. Any further information may be obtained from the Lady Superintendent.

The Institution will, after the first start, not only be self-supporting, but should bring in some profit, and it is hoped that the Executive Committee will endorse the opinion of the Sub-Committee and assure these profits to the Cama Hospital itself for use in the training work which is carried on there.

It was agreed that a Committee meeting should be held twice yearly when the Lady Superintendent would present a report on the work and the account.

Lady Muir-Mackenzie as Chairman, and all the members of the Committee present, were unanimous in approving of the proposed Nursing Institute and hoped that Indian ladies for whom this Institute is especially intended would take every advantage of its benefits.

THE GRAND FETE.

There was again a large number of ladies and gentlemen present on the Oval at the Grand Fete last night when the Naval and Military display and the Massed Bands Tattoo were repeated. Another entertaining concert was also given and every one returned well satisfied with the amusements provided by Mr. McCausland, the honorary secretary, who personally looked to all the details of the show and who deserves great credit, and congratulations of the public for the success of the function.

FROM Asnieres, a suburb of Paris, comes the story of the adventures of the youngest brigand chief perhaps known, a boy of fourteen He answered to the rather noble appellation of something like. "The Squire," and had equipped several of his hangers-on with knives and firearms. His band consisted of eight or ten youngsters, like himself, between twelve and sixteen years of age, and their scheme

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette") March 25.

Mr R A Kelkar, Pleader, Belgaum, passed, on the 1st March, an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr Kashinath Gurunath Kulkarni, B A, LL B, Pleader, Dharwar, passed, on the 1st March, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

The following promotions of Second Class Subordinate Judges are made vice Messrs Temuras Navroji Sanjana and Pandurang Shridhar Pathak, promoted to the First Class, and Mr Govind Vasudeo Kanitkar, retired, Vice Mr Temuras Navroji Sanjana, Mr Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane to be a First Grade Subordinate Judge, Mr Nilkanth Krishna Bapat to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge, Mr Prataprai Chhtumlal Desai to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge, Vice Mr Pandurang Shridhar Pathak. Mr. Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppiker to be a First Grade Subordinate Judge. Krishnaji Gopal Kittur to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge, Shankar Appaji Gupte to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subbordinate Courts in the Surat District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Mr. Jehangir Edalji Modi, appointed Small Cause Court Judge Surat. Mr. Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade to be First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Vadilal Tarachand Parikh to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge. Mr. Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Chimanlal Lallubhai Vakil retiring, Vice Mr. Govind Vasudeo Kanitkar. Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar to be a First Grade Subordinate Judge. Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta to be Second Grade Subordinate Judge. Mr. Lallubhai Pranvalabh Parikh retiring :—

Mr Javerilal Lallubhai Thakur to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

Mr Jehangir Edalji Modi to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat.

Mr Shridhar Balkrishna Upsani to be First Class Subordinate Judge Surat, vice Mr Jehangir Edalji Modi.

Mr Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr Chimnalal Lallubhai Vakil retiring.

Mr. T. N. Sanjana, Inpecting First Class Subordinate Judge for Ahmedabad. Surat and Broach, to be Assistant Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, Superintendent, High Court Press, and Secretary to the Rule Committee vice Mr. S. B. Upasani reverting to regular Judicial service from 1st April.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev, B. A., LL. B., to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. Lallabhai Permanand Parikh, L.C.E., to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector as a temporary measure, and to do duty as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. C. E. McDonald retiring.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chandorkar, B. A., to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Garde Deputy Collector pending the reversion of Mr. Bhailal Purushottam Shah, L.C.E., or further orders, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. Keshav Janardan Agashe, B.A., to be District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. H. L. Cross.

Mr. Venkatesh Damodar Puntambekar, B.A., to be District Deputy Collector, Satara.

Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis to continue to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, pending further orders.

On to the retirement of Messrs. H. F. Carvalho, Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati and C. E. McDonald, Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji, M.A., to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, continuing to do duty as at present. Mr. Jamiatram Raghuram Jokhagar. B.A., to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector continuing to do duty as at present. Mr. Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai, L.C.E., to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to be seconded while employed in Foreign Service as Chief Karbhari of Wankaner State in Kathiawar.

Mr. P. K. Chitale, L.C.E., is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, vice Mr. P. J. Fitz-Gibbon, M. Inst. C.E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Venkatrao Sheshgiri Halkar is appointed to to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi in the Kanara District vice Mr. Gopi Mahableshwar Bhat, resigned.

Mr Raghunathraw Atmaram Bhise, B. A., L. L.B to practise as a pleader in Thana District.

Mr. Mahadev Ganesh Honap, LL.B., practise as a pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Govind Chintaman Bhat, M. A. LL. B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court. Messrs. Krishnarav Venkoba Desai, B. A., LL. B., and Jahangir Sorabji Khergamvala, B. A., LL. M. are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. Balkrisha Virbhadra Pathekji, B. A., LL. B., to practise as a pleader in the Surat District.

Captain W. P. L. Davies, Brigade Major, Karachi, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi.

The privilege leave for one month with effect from the 13th November granted to Mr. A. C. Noronha, District Inspector, Ron, Navalgund and Ramdurg, Dharwar District, on Rs. 100, was extended by one month and twenty-eight days, the acting arrangements already made being continued.

Mr. H. J. Keess, Chief Excise Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 300, is appointed to act as Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, vice Mr. R. Honner appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts,

The privilege leave for two months with effect from the 31st October granted to Mr. H. J. Millard, District, Inspector Jalgaon, East Khandesh District on Rs. 175, was extended by three days, the acting arrangements already made being continued.

Assistant Surgeon A M Dotivala, L M and S., has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Malegaon Dispensary with effect from the 8th March vice Assistant Surgeon G C Kusumbekar, L M and S, transferred.

Assistant Surgeon G C Kusumbekar, L M and S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 12th March.

Atmaram Bhikaji. First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Alibag Taluka, S. D., Kolaba Zille, was granted sick leave from 22nd January to 23th February inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Krishnaji Narayan was appointed to act for him from 27th January.

Waman Chintaman, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Alibag Taluka, N. D., Kolaba Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st December 1908 to 28th February inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Krishnaji Narayan and Candidate Shanker Wasudeo were appointed to act for him from 23rd December to 9th January inclusive, and from 10th January to 28th February 1909 inclusive, respectively.

Damodar Mahadeo, Candidate Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, S. D., was granted sick leave from 3rd January to 18th February inclusive.

Pandurange Krishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, S. D., was granted privilege leave from 6th February to 5th March inclusive, and Candidate Kashinath Nagesh was appointed to act for him.

Parasharam Shridhar Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Taluka, S. D., was granted sick leave from 18th August to 31st January inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Trimbak Vinayak was appointed to act for him from 19th August.

Hanmant Narsinha, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Navalgund Taluka, Dharwar Zilla, is reduced to Third Grade from 28th January and transferred to Kalghatgi Taluka, with effect from 13th February.

Covind Venkatesh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dharwar Taluka, E. D., is promoted to Second Grade on probation for one year and posted to Navalgund Taluka, Dharwar Zilla, with effect from 27th February vice Hanmant Narshinha reduced.

Rango Ramchandra, acting Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kalghatgi Taluka, Dharwar Zilla, is transferred to Dharwar Taluka, E. D., with effect from 28th February.

Krishnaji Ramchandra, Candidate Vaccinator, Dharwar Zilla, N. D., was appointed acting Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Navalgund Taluka Dharwar Zilla, from 28th January to 26th February, inclusive.

Hamid Fazal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kapadvanji Taluka, Kaira Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 3rd to 28th February inclusive, and Candidate Parashanker Hariprasad was appointed to act,

Mr. Maneklal Vrijbhukhandas Mehta, Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Vagra in the Broach District vice Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai, resigned.

Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai, B. A., Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Olpad in the Surat District vice Mr. Maneklal Vrijbhukhandas, resigned.

Mr. Govind Anant Kulkarni, Malhalkari of Malcolmpeth, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Javli in the Satara District vice Mr. Shambhu Abaji Sabne, resigned.

Risaldar Umar Hayat Khan is nominated a councillor of the Sirur Municipality in the Poona District vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., resigned.

The Reverend Nanaji Gaikwad is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Wai in the Satara District vice the Reverend Theodore Stone Lee, resigned.

Mr. Govindrao Abaji Jagtap is nominated a councillor of the Sasvad Municipality in the Poona District vice J. P. Bander, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. Narhar Bapuji Joshi, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Sinnar in the Nasik District vice Mr. Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, resigned.

The election of Mr. Anant Abaji Kadam, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Parner in the Ahmednagar District is approved.

WATER SUPPLY AT SANTA CRUZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter appearing in the issue of your paper of even date, I trust you will permit me as Chairman of the Managing Committee, Bandra, to offer a few remarks in explanation.

The Bandra Municipality do not exercise jurisdiction over Santa Cruz nor are they responsible in any way for a deficient water supply. A few years ago they were approached with a view to extending their main to Santa Cruz which they did up to the Lime Kiln. The cost of this extension was defrayed by the residents of Santa Cruz and the most the Bandra Municipality do is to charge for the water actually used. This charge represents the actual amount paid by this Municipality to Bombay with a small percentage for leakage, and as no profit is derived nor does this Municipality benefit by the collection of any taxes it cannot be expected to undert

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BUDGET.

THE "PIONEER":—The flood tide of financial prosperity which set in with the arrival of the late Sir Edward Law could not be expected to last for ever. A year ago there were very clear signs that it had ceased to run with its former force : and now it has most distinctly turned. The ebb is upon us, and in stronger flow than was anticipated. Everyone who follows the Government revenue returns at all must have been aware, of course, that Sir E. Baker's modest little surplus of £570,000 had gone by the board, and that a deficit on the year just closing was inevitable. Most forecasts, however, would seem to have pitched the figure at between two and three crores : whereas it comes out in fact at £3,720,000. The details are eloquent of a temporary condition of low prosperity all round, partly the result of circumstances within the country, partly a consequence of the general depression of trade and industry that has hung over the world at large during the last eighteen months. In an ordinary year in a country so big as India we are pretty certain to find the loss on some heads of revenue balanced by gains in other directions : this year the falling off is common to all the principal branches but one. That one exception is opium, which, strange to say for a source of income which we have begun to regard mournfully as in a state of galloping consumption, has come to the rescue of the Finance Minister with an increment of a million sterling over last year's expectations. The gain is purely fortuitous, and results principally from a rather unaccountable burst of speculative activity in the Malwa direction. Nevertheless it was sufficient to be a set-off to the drop of revenue, which if general was small, in all other branches, and the net result is that the end of the year would have found us in respect to the anticipations of the last Budget very much "in statu quo," but for the terrible falling off in the railways. In place of a gross receipt of £29 millions these cannot now be reckoned on for more than £26 2/3, while their working expenses have risen from the £15 millions anticipated to £16 1/3. The increase in the latter is largely due to the high prices that have prevailed during the twelvemonth, bringing with them the necessity for high wages and famine allowances to an army of employees. The lowered earnings are a direct consequence of the dullness of the trade of the world at large. We trust that the figures thereto relating will be pondered and digested by the Indian Members of Council during the forthcoming week. There could not be a better antidote to the fallacies of the policy of "swadeshi" with its puerile idea that the prosperity of the country can be enhanced by shutting off connection with other lands and peoples.

A COMPARISON.

Considering how the rest of the world is faring in this year of financial dearth, how the wealthiest western countries, England, France and Germany are not only faced with deficits on the year but are at their wits' ends to know how to make two ends meet in future, India comes out remarkably well. There is no nation in Europe that might not reasonably envy her position. While the talk there is all of new and heavier burdens and the minister of the different countries have been ransacking each other's fiscal systems in search of suggestions for fresh taxation to be introducted at home, here there is no trouble on that score. In spite of the large remissions (in the aggregate) of taxation that have been made during the last six years, the Government has not proposed resumption of any of the sums then given up or of their equivalent ; but merely by the practice of economy in details is able to calculate on getting through the coming year without the raising of an extra shilling. In other words the ground won financially during the last few years has been kept ; and assuredly this is highly satisfactory—very much more satisfactory than the production of a big surplus when that is merely the result of a underestimating of revenue. The main secret of India's immunity from the perplexities that are besetting wealthier countries is of course, that she is outside the ruinous competition in armaments, especially in naval armaments, in which the West is engaged. While their position is deteriorating, hers has actually improved. The merits of the Anglo-Russian agreement of eighteen months are gradually coming to be acknowledged in practice if not in argument. The burden of the Russian menace is a weight that we have carried for so long that we do not all in a moment realise the full relief of its removal. But the former stress and urgency of the Central Asian question are in fact gone, for the time being at any rate, and therefore at a season like the present military concerns are no longer sacrosanct but come in for retrenchment like any other branch of the administration. The year it would seem that the army must have borne the lion's share of the disagreeable process. For in spite of the fact that the expenditure has been permanently raised by charges which come into full effect during this coming year to the extent of £800,000 per annum—namely £300,000 for the British forces in the shape of the additional payment to the War Office, and half a million in the increased pay and allowances to the Native Army—the total expenditure budgetted for is £20,708,000, or only £150,000 more than last year. Such a result is only possible from the suspension of "the special grant" hypothecated to the carrying out of

LORD KITCHENER'S PROGRAMME :

but it also means the careful and painful pruning of expenditure in every possible direction. The tendency of all military expenditure in these days is to such rapid increase, from the constantly rising cost of all the implements of destruction that to maintain a stationary condition in the matter, implies the exercise of the most conscientious watchfulness, and a willingness to dispense with all superfluities. It is to be hoped that the Native Members of Council, who are always ready to fly out about the enormity of military expenditure in sweeping phrases, will begin to show signs of the higher things that are expected of them under the new regime by exercising some discrimination on this occasion. The truth is that the country owes a great deal to Lord Kitchener and his lieutenants for the spirit in which they have met the civil Government. Possibly the critics will fasten on the wrong done to India in the levy of the extra £300,000 from the War Office. Only let us remember that no one knows yet that it is a wrong, and that both Lord Morley and Mr. Haldane hold that India got off very cheaply on the merits of the case. At any rate a time when Great Britain is taxing herself to the bone for the maintenance of her naval supremacy, for the preservation of her Empire at large, without asking her great dependency to contribute a shilling to her sacrifices, is not a season when she can be charged with greed by any Indian politician of good feelings.

Only two shadows worth considering hang over the financial horizon. The one is the diminishing profits of the railways—a disappointment that has now occurred two years in succession, but one would fain hope is only the temporary check that goes before a new impulse forward. The other, a far more formidable one, is the monetary danger. Concerning this it can only be said to-day that the new Financial Member seems to have an adequate apprehension of the awkward possibilities ahead, and to have realised the risk is the next best thing to the taking of measures to forestall it.

CHRISTIAN DISABILITIES IN MYSORE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—In our issue of the 20th instant we published extracts from an important Memorial presented to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, in person, by leading representatives of the Christian community in that State and later on we published a few more particulars. The fact that the deputation consisted of members of the Roman Catholic Mission, the London Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Missionary Society shows that all section are united, and that the question is regarded as vitally affecting the interests of the Christian community as a whole. The subject has been under the notice of the Mysore Government for the past fifteen years and we have consistently taken the view that the cause, now fully and clearly set forth by the memorialists was just and right and that their claim for redress was reasonable.

The Memorial gives the history of the question succinctly. Up to June, 1894, when the Chief Court of Mysore delivered its judgment in the case of Dasappa vs. Chikkamma, depriving a Christian convert of the natural right of guardianship over his own children, solely on the ground of his having changed his religion, the disabilities now appealed against do not appear to have existed. No one seems to have questioned the right of a convert to his share of property and all other civil rights. That judgment—which, as the Memorial points out, embodies the views of two Puisne Judges in opposition to those of the Chief Judge—at once put an end to all amicable relations that might have existed between Christian converts and their family connections, and made impossible any local adjustments of claims that might be referred to village panchayats. The whole question was brought within the jurisdiction of the Courts, and it was announced, far and wide thoroughout the State, that all converts to Christianity were henceforth to be dealt with as those who had forfeited all their civil rights. Mayne, who has carefully analysed the judgments given in this now famous case, shows in his latest edition, that the converts' position is even worse then that, for they make him not simply "an outcaste" but "an outlaw." The only criticism contained in the Memorial is directed to the grounds on which the judgment is based. The two Judges discussed at great length the principles underlying the laws of inheritance as set forth in the "Dharmashastras," and showed that inheritence of property carried with it the obligation to perform funeral ceremonies and other religious observances for the benefit of deceased ancestors. They then proceeded to apply these principles to the case of non-Aryan Sudras, who, in common with millions of the lower castes, are such strangers to "shraddaha" that like the men of Ephraim, they could be detected by their inability to pronounce correctly the sibilant that forms the first letter of the word. We agree with the memorialists that the Mysore Government have been placed in a false position by the application of Brahminic law to non-Aryan races, and by giving to Codes which were compiled for only a section of an ancient society a universal application in modern times.

With the judgment of the Highest Court in the State as a precedent, the Lower Courts could not do other than follow on the same lines, and when a case came before the Munsiff's Court in Tumkur, in which converts' rights of property were involved, the Munsiff could do no more than inform the plaintiffs that, though their claim was just and valid, inasmuch as they had become Christians they were not entitled to sue. This case is dramatic, for while the claim of the two plaintiffs who became Christains was thrown out, the claim of the third plaintiff, who was a murderer, and is now undergoing penal servitude, was allowed. It would be difficult to imagine a situation which could more graphically show the unfortunate position in which the Christian convert is placed under the Law as it now obtains in Mysore, and we are not surprised that public attention has been drawn to it by a question in the House of Commons.

What have the Mysore Government done to remedy this state of things ? Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, the ablest Dewan who has held office in Mysore, admitted that it was only just that "all rights of property of whatever kind" should be given to converts ; but before his purpose was carried out, he died. During the "regime" of the next Dewan, a Committee, on which all castes were represented, was appointed to consider the whole question "de novo" and state whether it considered legislation was needed, and, if it thought it was asked, to prepare a draft Regulation. It was unanimous as to the need of legislation, and it produced a most carefully-prepared measure, which, while conceding rights of property to the convert, safeguards the rights of the other members of a family. This measure was published for general information in October, 1905, at the close of Sir P. N. Krishnamurti's term of Dewanship. It fell to the in coming Dewan, Mr. V. P. Madava Row, to deal with the matter in its final stages. As the Memorial states, petitions, adverse to the introduction of the Regulation, were submited in large numbers. This was only what would be anticipated, but if, as the Memorial states, "belongs to the category of measures which, if passed, are made Law, not because they are popular, but because, they are inherently just," and if, as we believe was the case, the draft Regulation had obtained the unanimous approval of the Committee, composed of members specially selected for their fitness to deal with such an important subject, we are of opinion that the Government would have acted wisely if they had brought it into force without delay. It is a coincidence that the subject should now again come into prominence just when another Dewan is entering into office.

The Memorialists have appealed to H. H. the Maharaja direct, and the final decision rests with him. We have confidence that His Highness will not allow the present state of things to continue. A few months ago the Jubilee of the Queen's Proclamation was celebrated, and some of its memorable words are appropriately quoted in the Memorial. That Proclamation, confirmed by our King-Emperor assures to the millions of British India freedom from religious disabilities of every kind. An opportunity is presented to H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore of graciously responding to that Proclamation in a manner which will not only cause rejoicing throughout his own State, but will attract attention and evoke approval in other countries and we sincerely hope he will avail himself of it, thus maintaining the reputation of Mysore for enlightenment and progress.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 23rd March was 1,131, giving a death-rate of 58·01 per annum per thousand as against 57·00 the corresponding period of last year, and 78·83 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 61 died from fevers ; 436, plague; 15, small-pox ; 3, measles ; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 43, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system ; 190, affections of the respiratory organs ; 42, diarrhœa ; 22, dysentery ; 40, still-born ; 100, old age and debility ; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 34 ; Brahmin, 36 ; Lingaet, 4 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 567 ; Hindu low caste, 110 ; Musulman, 256 ; Parsi, 30 ; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 40 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 1 ; The total number of births was 247 as against 333 the corresponding period of last year, and 336 the average over the past five years.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay season reports for the week ending 23rd March give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Standing rabi crops thriving, except in parts of Ghorabari, Sujaval, Shahbandar, Mirpur Sakro and Jati talukas, where they have been slightly damaged by insects. Barley slightly affected by insufficient moisture in parts of Tatta taluka. Harvesting of oil-seeds generally continues. Harvesting of barley commenced in parts of Tatta, Shahbandar and Mirpur Sakro talukes and of wheat in Kohistan taluka. Germination of spring crops satisfactory. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

Harvesting of wheat in progress in Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas, of wheat and gram in Modasa petha, of wheat, jowari and gram in Dholka taluka and of wheat, barley and gram in Parantij and Sanand talukas. Wheat, barley and gram in Daskroi and Parantij talukas, summer jowari in Gogha petha and wheat and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka in good condition. Barley and maize in Modasa petha and summer jowari in Dholka taluka and Gogha petha being irrigated. Picking of cotton commenced in Viramgam taluka and in progress in Dhandhuka and Sanand talukas. Late cotton and castor-oil seeds considerably damaged by frost in parts of Sanand and Viramgam talukas and castor-oil seeds and tobacco slightly injured in Daskroi taluka. Sowing of summer jowari continues in Daskroi taluka. Average outturn of kharif crops fair. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Driking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and thans sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of gram and wheat in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops normal in Halol mahal, fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas, and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair in Kalol taluka and Halol mahal. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in the district, and of wheat in Cambay State. Picking of cotton in progress in the district and Cambay State and of castor-oil seeds in the district. Land being prepared for summer jowari. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks and channels not well filled.

BROACH.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Harvesting of jowari completed in Broach taluka and of wheat in Jambusar taluka. Threshing of jowari completed in Jambusar taluka. Picking of cotton in progress. Area under different crops about normal, except those under cotton and jowari in Broach taluka and cotton and bajri in Vagra taluka, which are below normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair in Amod and Vagra talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Broach, Jambusar and Vagra talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices of many food-grains have a tendency to fall.

SURAT.

Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of wheat continues in Mandvi taluka and completed in Bardoli taluka, and of minor rabi crops continues in all talukas. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Bulsar taluka. Picking of cotton continues. Estimated outturn of rice, bajri, jowari and cotton good, and of wheat fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Burning of rab materials generally continues. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed and of rabi crops in progress. Collection and burning of rab materials in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Burning of rab materials comaenced. Estimated outturn of khariff crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock generally adequate and in good condition except in Mandangad petha.

KANARA.

Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of pepper continues. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting and planting of sugarcane continue. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply generally adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress except in Jalgaon and Yaval talukas where it is completed. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Pachora, Chopda, Bhusavel and Raver talukas. Estimated outturn of bajri good, and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor and of gram fair in dry land and of wheat and gram fair to good in irrigated land. Fodder-supply sufficient. Lands being prepared for next season in some places. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of wheat continues in parts of Dhulia and Shahada talukas, nearly completed in Sakri, Sindkheda and Nandurbar talukas and completed in Shirpur taluka and of gram continues in Dhulia taluka and nearly completed in Sindkheda taluka Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri, Dhulia, Nandurbar and Sindkheda talukas and nearly completed in Shahada taluka. Threshing of rabi crops commenced in Sakri and Nandurbar talukas, and of castor-oil seeds and gram in Navapur petha. Cotton picking commenced in Navapur petha. Lands being prepared for next season in in Sindkheda, Shirpur and Dhulia talukas. Fodder supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada Dhulia, and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts of Dhulia taluka. Water-supply for drinking suffioient except in pasts, of Sindkheda, Dhulio Nandurbar and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

NASIK.

Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Igatpuri taluka, and in progress in other talukas except Peint and Chandor where there is no rabi crop. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor generally. Lands being prepared for next season in many talukas. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Price of fodder rising in Chandor and Sinnar talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient, except in Niphad and Sinnar talukas, where special takavi grants are allotted for deepening wells. Irrigation channels are running dry. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Price of bajri 14 seers 10 chataks and of jowari 16 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

POONA.

Harvesting of rabi crops and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Jowari crop affected with disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Average outturn of kharif crops of bajri and rice fair and good respectively, and of rabi jowari and wheat fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells sufficient, but channels running dry. Price of wheat fallen.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very peor and of rabi crops fair to good. Preparation of land for next season commenced. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but not generally sufficient. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate except in Madha taluka where the level of water in wells is going down. Stocks of food grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of crops fair to poor in parts of Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas, and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatave talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton continues. Cotton crop poor. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in the district including Jath and Daphlapur States except in Muddebihal taluka, where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply insufficient in Sindgi taluka. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Threshing of garden crops continues in Chikodi taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in Chikodi, Sampgaon, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri petha. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Gokak taluka and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in some places. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of wheat nearly completed in eight talukas and of late jowari continues in three talukas Standing late crops in fair condition. Picking of cotton in progress in eight talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate in good condition. Price of rice at Dharwar 8 seers 7 chataoks and of jowari 12 seers per rupee.

KATHIAWAR.

Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of late crops good in Halar and Gohilvad. Supply of fooder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of pulses continues in Baroda, Sinor, Vakal and Dabhoi mahals, of castor-oil seeds in Gandevi and Palsana mahals, of jowari in Sankheda and Tilakwada mahals, and of rabi crops in Kadi, Kalol, Visnagar, Dhari, Vijapur and Dehgam mahals. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Baroda, Navsari and Kadi divisions. Sugarcane being irrigated in Gandevi mahal. Extraction of opium juice continues in Sidhpur mahal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Amreli and Damnagar mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and suffieient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Standing crops of wheat, rape-seed and gram in good condition. Area sown normal. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in Radhanpur. Palanpur and Agency Thana circles. General prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

Standing rabi crops and cotton generally in fair condition. Harvesting of wheat completed in Bhuj, Anjar and Nakhtrana and continues in Mundra, Rapur and Bhachau. First picking of cotton continues in Mundra, Anjar, Bhuj, Bhachau, Mandvi, Rapur, Jakhau and Nakhtrana. Lands being prepared for summer crops in Bhuj and Mandvi. Sowing of summer crops commenced in all talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th March.

595 PRACTICE.

The Service Class Firing (including the Gatacre Cup Competition) unavoidably postponed on the 21st instant will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

596 PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION.

The proficiency examination part II Gunnery will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at 5 p.m. at Mahaluxmi Fort.

597 LAYERS COMPETITION.

The Gun Layers Competition will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th March.

880—Detail for the week ending 27th instant.

To-day Friday 26th inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 30 p. m.

881. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

882. Musketry.—Half the available targets on Saturday the 27th are allotted to Officer Commanding "A" Coy for company Prize Competition the other half will be available for Class Firing.

883. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st instant at 9 p. m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Headquarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress. White.

N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

884. "F" Company Prize Shooting Competition will take place at Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 28th instant. Train leaves Colaba at 6-5 a.m.

885. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head Quarters at once. All ranks are reminded that all arms returned before 12 noon on the 31st instant will count towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 25.

Precipitation occurred in Kashmir and West Punjab and a few thunderstorms in the Central parts of the country, North-East India and the extreme South of the Peninsula. Multan and Rawalpindi report quarter of an inch. Heavy clouds cover Upper India.

Humidity has risen over a large part of Northern India ; temperature is high in the North-east and the United Provinces, but normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—Local precipitation is likely West of the Himalayas and adjacent plains. A few thunderstorms are probable in North-east India, central parts of the country and Southern India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·28 inch of rain and Multan 0·21 inch. Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the area of rainfall but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal but night temperature is high at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Mainpuri and Cawnpore but remain lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature has risen and is now high; the minimum is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become moderately clouded in Sind and lightly so in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal, except for an excess at night in Upper Sind, where the excess amounts to 11 degrees.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased but is still in excess in north Gujarat and Cutch while elsewhere it is now normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal ; the minimum is high in West Central India but normal or in defect over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·17 inch of rain during a thunderstorm accompanied with hail, and Chanda 0·11 inch during a duststorm. Skies remain moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the south-eastern districts but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal. Night temperature has risen in the north-east and fallen over the rest of the division ; it is still higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Ratnagiri but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded at some stations. The moisture in the air is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The area of slightly low pressure in the central and south-east Punjab has moved lightly eastwards. It has caused light showers at Rawalpindi and Multan and heavy cloud over nearly the whole of the Punjab. Isolated duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred in this area and in Upper Sind. Thunderstorms, with hail in some cases, are reported in the south-east Central Provinces, the West Central India and the Bombay Deccan. Chanda records a duststorm with rain. Moderate cloud persists over the whole Central Provinces.

A few light showers are likely in the submontane districts of Punjab. Isolated thunderstorms and duststorms may occur in the east Central Provinces and in the Bombay Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st March to date.
Bushire	73·6	63·1	...	6·26
Jask	81·3	67·3	...	1·85
Muskat (24th)	90·8	76·6	...	4·70
Multan	94·3	63·0	0·21	0·81
Rawalpindi	81·9	56·9	0·18	5·26
Lahore	91·9	65·7	...	1·62
Sirsa	96·3	63·6	...	0·57
Ambala	91·5	53·0	...	1·37
Delhi	97·7	71·7	...	1·17
Agra	97·5	69·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	101·3	63·0	...	0·55
Jhansi	101·5	74·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	101·4	61·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	102·1	66·5	...	0·46
Jaoobabad	98·6	73·8	...	0·44
Karachi	82·5	71·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	93·9	66·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	98·2	64·6	...	0·44
Kotah	100·0	73·1	...	0·18
Bhuj	97·1	67·0	...	0·35
Dwarka	81·3	74·7	...	0·12
Veraval	85·7	69·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	97·9	66·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	96·6	67·0	...	0·65
Surat	97·6	67·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	100·1	69·7	...	0·07
Deesa	99·8	62·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	93·0	68·8	...	0·00
Indore	93·6	71·1	0·02	0·03
Jubbulpore	98·0	72·5	...	1·94
Saugor	96·1	74·0	...	1·02
Hoshungabad	99·1	71·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	100·1	68·6	...	0·07
Akola	101·7	70·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	100·8	74·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	101·6	72·6	...	0·27
Chanda	101·5	74·5	0·11	0·62
Raipur	100·2	75·6	0·17	0·29
Bombay	88·4	74·9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	87·3	74·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	88·5	75·7	...	0·00
Karwar	88·3	73·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	97·9	64·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	97·9	64·5	...	0·00
Poona	99·0	63·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	102·3	74·4	0·02	0·04
Bijapur	101·2	74·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	95·3	66·1	...	0·36
Aurangabad	99·2	67·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·4	75·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	99·8	72·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	90·7	77·4	...	0·24
Calicut	89·8	76·6	...	5·38
Cochin	91·7	79·3	...	0·79
Colombo	89·5	76·0	0·10	8·73
Masulipatam	92·8	72·6	...	0·23
Bellary	103·0	75·3	...	0·23
Madras	103·2	75·6	...	4·25
Cuddapah	99·5	73·5	...	18·89
Bangalore	94·3	68·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	98·4	73·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	98·1	76·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	99·4	78·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 25th March was 29·916. 2 ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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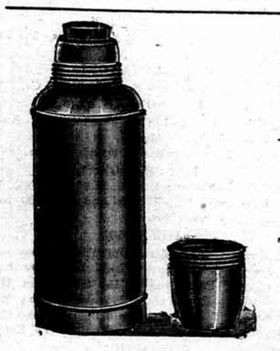

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There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy conditions, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPEAL BY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES VS. THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

For the Appellant-Trustees.—Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

For the Claimant-respondent, Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett.—The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co.

Their Lordships heard the appeal of the City Improvement Trustees against an award made by the Tribunal of Appeal, decreeing Rs. 25,529 in excess of the Collector's award of Rs. 11,803 made in regard to nine plots of freehold land at Nowreji Hill, 2nd Row, Bombay, under the Land Acquisition Act from the proprietor, Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Shett. The Tribunal's award was dated 25th September, 1907, the Court consisting of Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, the President; Mr. R. W. Murphy, the Government Assessor; and Mr. W. A. Chambers, the Municipal Assessor. Certain Government dues, tenancy and quarrying rights were not considered. After considering all these points, the Tribunal raised the compensation to Rs. 42,364. Were this basis not accepted by the High Court, the alternative for the Tribunal would be to assess the valuation on the basis of what a prudent purchaser would pay for each of the plots, allowing some extra valuation for the other considerations, and increasing the number of years of purchase from 14 2-7 to 18·18, on the rental assessment system followed by the Collector, claimant Mr. Jalbhoy was awarded certain costs.

Arguments were heard, and further hearing was adjourned.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ASSIGNEE OF A MONEY BOND.

Indian Succession Act.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

CHRISTALINE JUVAO FILICIAL DELIA VS. VICENT FRANCIS SOZ.

For the Applicant.—Mr. Patkar.
For the Opponent.—Mr. Delvi.

This was an application made to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction against the decision of the Small Cause Judge at Vingurla. The applicant in this case stated among other things that he was sued by the opponent to recover a sum of money as assignee of a money bond, executed by one Tomey to whom some property was bequeathed, but in the event of whose death it was gifted over to the applicant, who was the daughter and executrix of the will of the deceased testator, Camillo. The Subordinate Judge of Vingurla held that the applicant was liable for Tomey's debts. He said that the plaint bond and its assignment to the plaintiff-opponent were proved. The latter was the foster son of one Camillo, who made a will bequeathing some property to the foster son who was then 8 years old and appointed his daughter, the applicant as executor and to bring him up and give the estate on his attaining majority. In case he died, the applicant was to succeed to his property. The foster son filed a suit against the applicant to get his legacy. There was a decree, but he died before executing the decree, so the applicant succeeded to the estate. The Subordinate Judge further observed that the applicant had taken probate of the will and was administering the estate of Camillo and Tomey. The question was whether the applicant was not liable for Tomey's debts. The Sub-Judge held that the applicant was liable under the Indian Succession Act. Against this order, an application was made, as stated above, and their Lordships observed that it was contended that the opponent as a creditor of Tomey had no right to sue the applicant. Their Lordships said that this contention was well founded, not on account of any misreading by the Lower Court of the terms of the will, but because no letters of administration having been taken out to Tomey's estate, no right to any of his property could be established in a Court of law owing to the provision of Section 190 of the Indian Succession Act, for Tomey was a Native Christian to whom that enactment applied.

Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the suit with costs.

DISPUTE BETWEEN A GURU AND HIS DISCIPLE.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

GURAPPAYA GURU VS. GURAPPAYA MATHOD.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. N. V. Gokhale.
For the Defendant-respondent.—Mr. M. B. Chaubal and Mr. G. R. Dandekar.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur. In this case plaintiff alleged that defendant had made him his disciple according to the rites of the Hindu Shastras; and passed a deed to plaintiff's natural father that plaintiff was accordingly unmarried; that plaintiff had therefore been joint owner after his death to the defendant's property; that defendant was bound to feed and educate plaintiff; that defendant had sent an application to the Assistant Collector stating he had not made plaintiff as his disciple and that defendant having failed therein he repelled plaintiff out of the Math. Plaintiff therefore prayed that he should be allowed separate residence and food. Defendant contended that he had not made plaintiff his disciple, that the deed was forged and that plaintiff had no rights to the Math. He further contended that under the Shastras a disciple, would never get rights over property of the Guru and that a Guru had a right to disinherit a disciple and that a disciple cannot be taken from a Mathapati family to which plaintiff belonged. The Court therefore had no jurisdiction to try and adjudicate custom and method about making a disciple and other caste questions involved. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bijapur who held that plaintiff was defendant's Mari or disciple, but refused to allow plaintiff any maintenance. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur dismissed it with costs. Against this decision, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that in this case plaintiff as a disciple had sued his Guru for board, education and residence. Plaintiff was of full age and was being maintained, boarded and lodged at the expense of Rao Saheb Varad, a philanthropist of Sholapur, no evidence was produced nor any authority cited to show that there was any custom among the communities to which the parties belonged that a Guru should maintain his disciple. Their Lordships said that judging from the analogy of Hindu law the mere relationship of father and son imposed no obligation on the father to maintain the son when the latter has reached an age at which he can support himself.

Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

ABETMENT OF MURDER.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

EMPERATOR VS. NARAYEN BIN GYANBAI AND TWO OTHERS.

For the Accused.—Mr. Branson with Mr. G. S. Rao.
For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.
For the Complainant.—Mr. P. D. Bhide.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of the three accused, who were convicted by Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of abetment of murder and were sentenced each to transportation for life. The Sessions Judge said the accused were all Mahrattas, between the ages of 25 and 30, and were charged with having, on the 5th September last, murdered and abetted the murder of one Balkrishna Trimbuk, a Brahmin, by strangling him. They were all related to one another, and to the Police Patel. The third accused was the Police Patel's brother-in-law. The first accused was the son of one Gyanba, a Mahratha Patel, who had strong grounds of enmity with the deceased on account of some land, which had been mortgaged. Certain persons who had gone to plough the land under the deceased's instructions were obstructed and ejected, and serious threats were used. There was evidence to show that the deceased was threatened on other occasions also. Threats of murder were openly uttered against him within a month of his death by accused Nos. 1 and 2. The first accused, some fourteen days before the murder, said to him "either the Kulkarni or I will be killed." The deceased disappeared on the morning of the 5th September last. He had gone out towards his field as usual, and had not returned. His brother and nephew failing to find him, raised an alarm. They went to the well in the field, because the deceased always went there in the morning. Nothing unusual was noticed at the well, but a diver reported that there was a body at the bottom of the water. The Police Patel was sent for, and the body was hauled up by means of a rope. It was then found that a heavy stone was tied to the body by means of a dhotar, and suspicious black marks were noticed at the sides. The Civil Surgeon's evidence shewed that death was not due to drowning, but strangulation, and that the body must have been put into the water after death. It was then clear that the deceased was murdered, and that No. 1 was specially interested in his death. The stone and the suspicious marks on the deceased's throat were seen by a large number of people. Yet by his own account, the Patel, who was related to all the accused, made no panchnama at all on the spot. His own explanation was to the effect that the relatives of the deceased wished to hush up the matter and burn the body, because it was the body of a Brahmin, and that eventually the body was removed by force. Circumstantial evidence, said the Sessions Judge, could not bring the murder home to any one of the accused, but the abetment was proved. There were witnesses who said they saw the accused before the crime; and if they were believed, the chain of evidence was as complete as it well could be. The accused were convicted and sentenced each to transportation for life.

Their Lordships did not think that there was any reason for doubt that the Sessions Judge and the Assessors had come to the right conclusion in the case. Their Lordships, therefore, dismissed the appeal

POLICE COURT.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES, COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Inspector Carter charged Ananta Shunkar, a Hindu, with the theft of a gold ring and cash of the collective value of Rs. 150, the property of Yessoda his mistress. The complaint was that the accused, with other servants of the complainant, was sleeping in her shop. On Tuesday night he stole a box containing the cash and the ring. He was arrested in Thana on suspicion and brought back to Bombay. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

RASH DRIVING.

His Worship disposed of a case in which Inspector Hempsworth charged Nana Yesso, a coachman, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Athavle, Pleader, defended the accused. The complaint was that on the 14th instant the accused was driving his master's dog-cart along Chinch Bundar Road. He was driving very fast and a man named Shripat Shiwa was knocked down and was seriously injured. He attempted to drive away, but was chased and arrested. Shripat was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The accused pleaded guilty and offered to pay Rs. 150 to the brother of the deceased. This amount was accepted by the brother for the benefit of the wife and children of the deceased, under protest. The accused was fined Rs. 25, in view of the fact that though he only drew a salary of Rs. 10 per month, yet he had paid Rs. 150.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur.

BREACH OF FACTORY ACT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. P. B. Haigh, Chief Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. Narayanji Dwarkadas and Mr. Bhau Babaji, agent and manager respectively of the Jivraj Balu Spinning and Weaving Company, with breach of Rule 22 of the Indian Factories Act and also with committing an offence under Section 287 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Craigie solicitor, defended the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on the morning of the 11th instant Mr. Haigh visited the mill at Tardeo and found that four of the ring spinning frames were not properly guarded though the machinery was at work.

The defence was that neither of the accused was responsible to set the guards in order and therefore they could not be charged with neglect.

The Magistrate acquitted both the accused.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. A Fergusson (Chairman) and J. A. D. McBain and D. N. Gamadia.

Their Worships disposed of 35 cases yesterday, some of which were against hawkers, who were convicted and fined.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. E. R. Khote (Chairman), and S. E. Shellim.

REGULATION BY TRAFFIC.

Their Worships disposed of 28 cases, including one in which a victoria driver was charged with not adhering to police orders regarding the regulation of traffic on the Carnac Road. The accused was convicted and fined.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman) and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

Seventeen cases were disposed of, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals. The accused were convicted and fined.

MOFUSSIL BANKING METHODS.

A Strange Story.

BELOW is given the judgment of Mr. Stuart, C.S., Sessions Judge, Meerut, dated the 15th March, 1909, in his decision on the appeal of a Kashmiri Brahmin called Somnath. The latter was an unpaid employe in a certain Bank in Meerut, and was put on his trial before Pundit Kannaia Lal, Assistant Sessions Judge, Meerut, on a charge of falsifying the Bank books. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed against this conviction and sentence. The Sessions Judge, while dismissing the appeal, has, as will be seen from his judgment, criticised very strongly the methods of the Bank, in which this man was a servant, and considers that the common distrust displayed by Indian investors of Banks as places in which to invest or deposit their money is in some cases abundantly justified.

In June, 1908, there was registered under the provision of Act VI of 1882 (Indian Companies Act) a Company called: "The Railway United Service Bank, Limited, Meerut." The prospectus of this Company, which is proved on the record, shows that its promoters hoped and intended to carry on banking operations in general, and to attract the particular custom of persons employed on Indian Railways, who desired advances of money to advance such persons loans at 18 per cent on the best security, and thus to benefit the Railway workers (it was suggested in the prospectus that persons employed on Railways would welcome with gratitude any one who would lend them money for as little as eighteen per cent) and pay handsome dividends to shareholders. The imagination of the person who designed the prospectus showed that on a share capital of Rs. 30,000 paid up in ten months it would be possible to show a larger and larger turn over, on which, after a loss in the first year, a profit of Rs. 24,700 in the second year, Rs. 27,500 in the third year, and Rs 56,000 in the fourth year, might be reasonably expected on a cautious estimate.

Articles of association were drawn up and published. Rules of business were drawn up and published. The Bank agreed to pay the following handsome rates of interest on fixed deposits:—7 per cent with 3 years' notice of withdrawal; 6 1/2 per cent with 2 1/2 years' notice of withdrawal; 6 per cent with 2 years's notice of withdrawal; 5½ per cent with 1 1/2 years's notice of withdrawal; 5 per cent with 3 months' notice of withdrawal. The office was in Meerut. The Directors were Mr. A. B. Jones, pleader of Meerut, Mr. Christy Cole, B. Bhattacharya and B. Kushal Kishor.

On the 9th September, 1908, Rajnath, a Kashmiri Brahmin, was appointed Treasurer on Rs. 25 a month. As a condition of his appointment he was required to deposit Rs. 5,000 as security, which he was not to withdraw for two years. On this amount the Bank agreed to pay him 6 per cent interest. On the 4th November, 1908, Somnath, another Kashmiri Brahmin (the appellant in this appeal) was, with the permission of Mr. Jones, Managing Director, installed as confidential agent and deputy of Rajnath. Rajnath was responsible for Somnath's remuneration, and it appears to have been agreed that Rajnath should depute whatever duties he wished to Somnath, remaining personally responsible for their performance.

On the 5th November, 1908, a cash deposit was made in the Bank for the first time. Up to that date the financial position of the Bank stood as follows:—

Mr. Jones, Director, had taken 50 shares at Rs 10 each, Mr. Christy Cole, Director, had taken 20 shares at Rs. 10 each, B. Bhattacharya, Director, had taken 10 shares at Rs. 10 each, B. Kushal Kishore, Director, had taken 20 shares at Rs. 10 each.

These gentlemen had paid the following amounts in cash towards the amount of the shares. According to the rules 10 per cent was payable in respect of purchase of shares on application, and the balance in monthly instalments of 10 per cent each with a provision that no more than Rs. 10 need be paid in any month:—

Mr. Jones, nothing. (He had a counter claim against the Bank for services rendered to it as a lawyer, and money paid on its account out of his own pocket).

Mr. Christy Cole, nothing. B. Bhattacharya Rs. 55-7; B. Kushal Kishor Rs. 40; total Rs. 95-7. Other shareholders had paid in cash as follows:—Mr. Massey in respect of Rs. 400 worth of shares Rs. 30; Mr. Hope in respect of Rs. 100 worth of shares Rs. 20; Mr. Mansell in respect of shares unspecified Rs. 50; B. Khushdil Prasad in respect of shares unspecified Rs 4; B. Nahar Singh in respect of shares unspecified Rs. 40; Mr. Turner in respect of shares unspecified Rs. 45; L. Prasadi Lal in respect of shares unspecified Rs. 5; B. Rajnath in respect of shares unspecified Rs. 6; Mr. Keith in respect of shares unspecified Rs. 10—Total Rs. 210.

I regret that I cannot give a specification against the names of Messrs. Mansell and others. I have to record "shares unspecified." The whole accounts of "The Railway United Service Bank, Limited," are contained in one day book. There is no cash book, no share register, no ledger, and none of the usual books of account. The entries are made in the most slovenly manner.

The Bank appears further to have received Rs. 22 from the People's Bank and Rs. 5-6-6 in small payments (sales of stamps, etc.) Thus Rs. 314-13-6 in all had been paid into the Bank in cash up to the 5th November, 1908. Rajnath had never paid in his Rs. 5,000 security. He had entered it as paid, but never paid it, and subsequently cancelled the entry. Payments for purchase of furniture and stationery and payment of salaries had reduced the amount of Rs. 314-13-6 to Rs. 2-7-6 on the 4th November, 1908. To that date no banking business of any kind had been done. Not a single bill had been negotiated; not a single loan had been advanced; nothing had been deposited. It would, of course, have been impossible for the Bank to lend any money up to then, as it had none to lend. It would have had difficulty in negotiating drafts, as it had no cash. As far as I can ascertain, no Railway servant desiring accommodation at eighteen per cent on good security appears to have sought its doors. Had such a person arrived the emptiness of the cash box would have necessitated refusal of relief.

But on the 5th November, 1903, Pandit Soti Raghuvansa Lal deposited Rs. 350 in cash, Rs. 250 in fixed and Rs. 100 in floating deposit. This unexpected windfall enabled Rajnath to receive his salary for October, and a clerk or "chaprassi" called Wali Muhammad Khan to receive his. The amounts entered as paid on these accounts is Rs. 37. But the accountant went wrong as to the balance. He forgot, in the novel experience of receiving a deposit, that he had a balance in hand of Rs. 2-7-6 and debiting Rs. 37 to Rs. 350 returned the daily balance as Rs. 313. The money had been paid in Rajnath's presence. He went that day to bathe in the Ganges at the big Garmukhtesar Fair. Rajnath made the entries, except the entry "Balance in hand this night Rs. 313." Somnath made the latter entry. Rajnath then went away. Somnath signed the balance as treasurer, accountant, and manager. As to the custody of the cash balance, Rajnath, who was a co-accused, stated that he left the cash in custody of Somnath. Somnath stated that Rajnath took the cash away with him and left him nothing. The statement of neither is of value in evidence. But it would appear on the evidence of the entries that the cash balance was left with Somnath. In the first place it is proved that Somnath wrote the entry "Balance in hand this night Rs. 313," and signed it. In the second place it is hardly likely that Rajnath would leave Somnath destitute of funds to meet possible calls in his absence from the Bank's sole depositor. Wali Muhammad Khan deposed that Rajnath took the money away. His evidence, however, appears to me unreliable as I shall show subsequently.

Mr. Stuart then proceeded to review the detailed working of the bank, his remarks being of a nature somewhat similar to those we have quoted. In concluding his judgment he said:—"I consider it necessary to conclude with a plain expression of my opinion as to the Railway United Service Bank, Limited, Meerut. I have all the materials before me on which to give an opinion. The managing director has had an opportunity of affording an explanation, he has endeavoured to afford one.

In the larger towns of the United Provinces, industrial and commercial development is now at a critical point. The old order of commerce is changing. Simple business habits are falling into disuse. The Joint Stock Company is now an actual factor in commercial life. The old-fashioned moneylender—half shopkeeper half banker—is having to adapt himself to more modern methods of business, or be left behind in the race. It is unavoidable that at such a period many schemes should be floated, which, if not actually dishonest are nevertheless doomed to failure either by the incapacity of their promoters, or the futility of their objects, or both. Whether they be dishonest or not, the result to the investor is much the same. He loses his money. This is peculiarly unfortunate in a country such as India where the local investor is shy and timid and where the prosperity of the country depends so largely on the increase of his confidence. For this reason it is absolutely necessary that when one of these ventures, be they fraudulent semi-fraudulent or simply foolish, is discovered by a Court, that Court should in the interest not only of the local public but of investors in general and the country at large, expose the methods in a manner which may possibly deter other persons from attempting the flotation of similar enterprises. There is nothing surprising in such a state of affairs, as that at present prevalent in India. Other countries under similar circumstances have passed through similar periods. In England and France, these periods passed some generations or at least a generation ago. They are recorded both in the history, and the fiction of the period. It would not be difficult to find now in India institutions parallel to "The Anglo Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company" portrayed by Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit" and "La Caisse Tarritoriale de la Corse" in Alphonse Daudet's "Le Nabab." But the fact that such things have been before affords no reason why they should be passed over in silence now. And I accordingly intend to state plainly what I think of the present Bank.

I do not go so far as to say that the intentions of the promoters were dishonest, or that anything has so far been done to justify the intervention of a Criminal Court against the Directors. But the whole concern was doomed, from its very inception, to cause certain loss to shareholders and depositors. The prospectus was, on the face of it, a tissue of plausible fallacies. There was nothing worth prospecting in the pockets of railway servants. The articles of association and rules were simply made to create a false impression of a going concern doing good business. The Minute Book discloses an absolute want of intelligent control, and capacity to conduct banking business. There was no head, no guiding man. Yet before the Bank had started, I find a resolution passed to appoint agents in large towns. Practically, no shares were sold. No working capital was raised. The accounting is beneath contempt. The charge of the office was left to a treasurer on Rs 25 or Rs. 30 a month and his substitute, the latter a chance unpaid apprentice since found to be a criminal. In four months and a half not a single piece of banking business was transacted. The directors voted themselves fees. The Managing Director received a large honorarium for his services as legal adviser. Fees and honorarium were paid on paper. It is fortunate that the only depositor has had his money returned, and that disaster has been averted by timely exposure. This was the Bank. No manager, no money, no business. The assets were some office furniture, a few rubber stamps and seals, and (the following being the most valuable asset) the name—"The Railway Limited Service Bank, Limited, Meerut, registered under Act VI of 1882." A prospectus, printed rules of association, and printed rules of business.

Fortunately, the public did not come forward. Shares were not taken. Money was not deposited. But this was simply by good fortune. The public, even in India, contains many gullible people, who, in words that Dickens puts in the month of Montague Tigg (a not exaggerated caricature of a certain class of company promoter) will bring their money in a hundred shapes and ways into an office, force it upon that office, and trust that office like the Mint—simply because they find that office in the thoroughfare, down which they pass, and knowing no more about it than they do of the Pyramids. As it is, the proceedings of this Bank will close with only one touch of tragedy in the fall of the Appellant. But he deserves no pity. He deliberately took advantage of the faults of others for his own dishonest gain.

I dismiss this appeal.

ELECTRICITY FROM THE SUN.

A remarkable apparatus has been perfected by a Boston inventor, Mr. G. S. Cove, who claims that with its aid electricity in practical quantities may be generated from the sun's rays.

The generator consists of a light steel framework, in the interior of which are ranged a number of metal plugs, all connected up by wires. One end of each plug is placed in contact with a sheet of thick glass while the other is exposed to a strong current of air.

The glass already mentioned is so disposed that it absorbs a maximum of heat from the solar rays, and imparts a portion thereof to the ends of the plugs in contact. The other ends however, remain cool owing to the air current, and the difference in temperature between the extremities, according to Mr. Cove, generates an electrical current of a strength in proportion to the number of plugs and the area of glass. The apparatus is said to have given satisfactory results when tested,

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "China," March 26.

List of passengers proceeding to China and Japan via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "China" to-day from Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 11-30 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers are required to be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9-30 a.m. sharp:—

Kranzer, Mrs A
Mianiken, Miss
Magelssen, Mr W E
Mahtani, Mr S W
Stone, Mrs

PRINCESS RADZIWILL, who once claimed over £1,000,000 from the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, has been muloted by the Chancery Court in £1,500 as compensation to the persons who undertook to raise the money for the prosecution of her law-suit against Mr. Rhodes.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Summary Suits for Dismissal under Rule 233.

915-07 Daphtary F and D Tricumdas Runchordas vs Ramjanally Rajabally.
978-07 Payne and Co Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed vs Mahomedbhoy Joosabhoy Jariwalla.
20-08 Payne and Co Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Mahomedbhoy Joosabhoy Jariwalla.
24-08 Payne and Co John Diakinson and Co vs Mia Saheb Abdoolally Mia Saheb Surfally.
57-08 Captain and V Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitta vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed Dhorajiwalla and another.
148-08 Jehangir and S Perozsha Fakirji vs Mahomedallo Allibhoy.
206-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Shamji Doongersy vs Adamji Vallji and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-08 Tyabji D and Co Kurmally Abdoola Allarakbia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co part-heard. After the Chamber Matter is Over.

For Hearing on Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

263-06 Smitham B and Co Dadaba Juganathvs Devji Shiva Nanui H and Co.

Long Causes.

800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Keraalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.
9-09 Mulla and M. Gena Vanaji and another vs Gopalji Mulji and another Shroff D and D.
829-08 Captain and V Govindrao Wasoodeo vs Maneck Rustomji Sethna Edgelow G W and Co.
927-07 Mulji and K, Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co.
335-08 Wadia G and Co, Manibai vs Valji Jivraj and others, Bhaishanker K and G and P N Billimoria.
348-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aloo the firm vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and other, S A Tyabji.
367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Pahaji More vs Jankibai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.
168-07 Tyabji D and Co, Krishna Gopal Ramnarayan vs Chotaram Jugonath, Payne and Co.
28-08 Ardesher J and D and Co, Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm, Pestonji R K and Co.
125-07 Payne and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos and others vs Hooseeni Begum widow and others, Mirza and Mirza.
628-08 Dickshit D and S, Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji, Raghavaya B and N.
632-08 T A Ghandy, Heerbai widow vs Peeraj Lukhamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rukhmabai widow and others Daphtary F D S B and Co Captain and V.
601-07 Khanderao L and M Ramrao Bapaji Kirtikar and others vs Narayen Vinayek Kirtikar and another Daphtary F and D. Raghavaya B and N Hirji Liladhur and others vs Pestonji Jehagir Hormasji and others Khunderao K and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Dismissal.

682-96 Little and Co Pranjivandas Lukhmidas vs Choonilal Dharamdas Daphtary F and D.
654-08 Raghavaya B and N Gopal Krishna Hegade vs The Sun Life Assurance Coy Ld of Canada Edgelow G W and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

389-08 Mehta D and D Ayeshabai widow vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Mahedina and others Payne and Co Part heard.
509-09 Matubhoy J and M Moosabhoy M Sajan and Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Yacoobhoy Sajan and another Nanu H and C Tyabji D and Co.
397-02 Captain and V, Ramchandra Waman vs Vasoodeo Waman and others, Mansookhlal J and H, Captain and V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

629-06 K D Sbroff Cawasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perozsha Pestonji Bharucha and another Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorabandj Part heard.
314-07 Captain and V Shaikh Abdoola Vallad Mahomed Cussum and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Gulamalli Mehri and another Bicknell M and R Part heard.
568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Rugoba Javeri and others M B Chothea Nanu H and Co. Part heard
64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Veiss vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.
332-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.
223-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and G.
92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Hyderali Abdool Kayum vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas Mulji and K.
44-08 Mulla and M Minochhr Jal the firm vs Rama Yedod Patel another M B Chothia.
142-07 Payne and Co, Haji Joonas Fazul Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co C P D Cunha.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

756-07 Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Part heard.
155-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Damodar Madhowji and another Payne and Co.
547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Mansookhlal J and H.
393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan vs S B Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.
615-08 Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
981-07 C P D'Cunha Haroon Haji Wahedina and others vs Haji Adam Oosman and others Payne and Co.
945-08 Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.
244-06 Captain and V Walbai widow vs Heerbai widow and others. Bhaisanker K and G Thakerdas and Co.
482-07 Payne and Co Morarji Ganji and other vs Luxmichand Dhanji Shamrao M & B.
388-07 Little and Co Abdul Cadur Noorbhoy vs Javirchand Purmanand and another Thakur das and Co.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 13th March on 138·50 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 3,200	Rs. 2,700	Rs.	Rs. 5,900
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	20	.....	43
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.....	25,800	41,600	90	67,490
Total for 11 weeks	29,000	44,300	90	73,390
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,819	4,176	37	7,012
Per mile of Ry...	21	30	.....	51
Total to corresponding date...	22,104	34,097	625	56,827

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,112.
Increase to date .....Rs. 16,563

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1909.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor leaves Bombay to-day for a sea-trip, which he has had in contemplation for some time. His Excellency will proceed to Aden in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Northbrook" and will return to Bombay in about a fortnight's time. After the enormous physical and mental strain of the past few weeks this course is the wisest Sir George could have adopted. Notwithstanding the acute anxiety he has undergone His Excellency never for a moment relinquished or neglected the strenuous duties of his exalted office and the only wonder to his friends and colleagues is that he did not break down under it. However, a brief respite is necessary. The possibility of Sir George terminating his connection with the country which has served him so ill has been somewhat freely discussed of late, but we are glad to say we believe no such thought has ever been entertained by His Excellency. His work for Bombay has been well begun and he is only just beginning to see the promise of satisfactory results. He must complete the task he has undertaken:—we believe that is the view His Excellency takes. He is not the man to permit personal affliction, however severe, to stand in the way of public duty. We have no hesitation in saying that his retirement now, at this crisis, would be little short of a calamity. To resign would be to put Lord Morley to very serious inconvenience, for the Secretary of State has but a narrow field for selection; indeed, he has no man at his disposal who would be acceptable to us in Bombay at the present juncture.

The task Sir George Clarke set himself to accomplish can only be completed under his own supervision, and if we had a change of Governor now it is impossible to foretell the disastrous results which might follow. Sir George has touch of every interest in the Presidency. He has laid down the course for the ship of State and his hand alone can steer it. It will no doubt cost him a great effort to resist the natural inclination to quit the land to which he has given so much and seek repose among his own people. But the desire of the people of this Presidency is that he should continue and carry to completion the work he has undertaken. The feeling we have expressed is that which obtains in high official circles. The feeling of the Indian community was voiced by "A Native Thinker," who, in our columns of Thursday, wrote: "Desolate, and amidst surroundings painfully reminiscent of his double bereavement, there is no knowing if Sir George will continue his stay in India. His going would be an immense loss to this Province. It is very rarely that we have the good fortune to have as our Governor a man dowered with such gifts of head and heart, a man so lofty and upright in his principles, so zealous and conscientious, so unsparing and devoted in his labours for the welfare of his people. We, Indians, have loved and honoured him because almost from the time he set foot on these shores he gave promise of high achievements, which are progressing towards fulfilment." We repeat—if Sir George is prevailed upon to resign it will be little less than a calamity, and we trust his brief rest will restore him to strength and the determination to carry out his programme to fulfilment.

CHILDREN AND ALCOHOL. WHILE China is trying to set her house in order as far as the consumption of opium is concerned, philanthropists in England are attacking vigorously the subject of alcoholism in Great Britain and the need for defending children from its effects. At a recent meeting of the London County Council, the Lord Chief Justice said many severe things about the drink problem as it affected children. Until it was solved in this connection he did not think it was possible to do any good in any other. That prevention is better than cure was the sensible drift of his remarks. Once the taste for alcohol is acquired, it seemed to him futile to try to prevent people getting it. His Lordship has had exceptional experience in criminal cases, and he did not mince matters in stating the conviction borne in on him by that experience. The percentage of crime due directly and indirectly to drink, he places as high as 80 or 90 per cent., and he believes that heredity and example play a large part in inducing alcoholism. A craving is set up in children and young people which, from being frequently satisfied, develops into a confirmed and tyrannical habit. The Chief Justice, who is an eminently reasonable man, urged the claims of the poor to have their miserable lives made pleasanter. Most people will agree with him that much might be done by reforming the refreshment house and keeping the children out of the streets, a resort that next to drink had the worst possible influence on the minds of the young. Efforts have been made for a long time past by some benevolent persons to establish Evening Play Centres for the poor children of London. In a long letter to the *Times* Mrs. Humphrey Ward enlarges for over two columns on the benefits derived from the twelve Play Centres established by private persons and by the Committee of which that successful novelist is Chairman and Treasurer. In asking the public for more help in the interesting work, Mrs. Ward speaks of the steady increase in attendance at the centres, 85,000 more children having come to them in the three last months of 1908 than in the same period in 1907. The Centres are open for two hours five evenings a week, and for a time on Saturday mornings. It would be interesting to know where the children go on the other two evenings. Play, exercise and handwork can be had by the 600 to 800 children that belong to every centre. As Mrs. Ward truly says the lawlessness of the children in certain parts of London is well known, it is constantly noted and lamented by the magistrates, it is the despair of the police. "The street is a training-ground for crime and moral degradation," say the Bishops.

The establishment of Play Centres gives a chance of rescuing children from these dangers, on some evenings at least, by showing them a better as well as pleasanter method of utilising their leisure. Reports from superintendents testify to the improvement in morale and manners in the young people who are withdrawn from street-play and taught how to amuse themselves without savagery. Many "children of drunken and shiftless parents, children who come with the sullen and hopeless look which means ill-treatment and misery," grow quite cheerful when taught to play games or to cobble or do basket-work, to join in drill or gymnastics; or of summer evenings to play cricket and football. The girls learn doll-dressing or dancing, have picture-books to look at, and dolls' tea-parties. Before long there is a change in the faces, as well as the manners and language of the small folk. Voluntary workers and paid supervisors help energetically. There are teachers for all the handwork, of which cobbling and carpentering are the most popular with the boys. Cobbling classes cannot be opened quickly enough. From 200 to 400 children is the usual attendance per night at one centre. They are either the children of a hard-working mother who cannot get home early, or who is kept busy attending on a sick husband and is obliged to turn the children out in the street to keep the house quiet, or they are the neglected children of careless drunken parents who deliberately turn them out in the street to save trouble. Once the boys get the chance, they generally attend the Centre with wonderful eagerness and regularity and are soon intensely keen over some handwork or other, which they often prefer to the games or reading provided. Mrs. Ward dreads having to curtail any of the work, a possibility that must be faced if funds fail. Some of the cash needed last year she drew from her American lecture tour in the spring. The cost of a centre is from £200 to £280 a year, the London Council gives the use of the School premises free. New centres are badly needed in many parts of London. To close any already open would be most repugnant to the Secretary and she appeals to Londoners who derive their income from London property for help. Each child costs the mighty sum of six shillings for its year at a Play Centre. Very probably many of those who think with the Lord Chief Justice that the streets are deadly playing grounds for the children of the poor will come to the assistance of Mrs. Humphrey Ward and her Committee.

THE AFGHAN CONSPIRACY. FOR several days past various rumours from Afghanistan have reached India pointing to the existence of a plot against the Amir, and of its prompt exposure. The rumours seem to have an element of truth though it is possible there is also exaggeration in them. Some time ago the Amir had to face a conspiracy in which his younger brother, Nasrulla Khan, was reported to be implicated. This time another and a still younger brother's name figures in the plot. Nasrulla Khan is an able man of much influence with the clerial party whose friendship he is sedulously cultivating, and on account of the great power of this party the Amir has to fear much from its junction with such a character as Nasrulla. But from his other brother, Umar Jan, who appears to have been the centre of the new conspiracy recently exposed, he has not much to fear as he is a youth of barely twenty and of weak character. He must only have been the figure-head of the plot and the real moving spirit must be, as indeed is asserted, his mother, Bibi Halima, the favourite wife of Abdur Rahman, the late Amir. This masterful woman once held a position which has been compared to that filled by the late Empress-Dowager of China. She has an engaging personality and great force of character, and is also possessed of considerable personal attractions. She is very ambitious and her great desire is to see her only son, Umar Jan, on the throne of Afghanistan, to which in her opinion he has a greater right than the present Amir and his descendants. For Amir Habibulla as well as his brother Nasrulla are the sons of Abdur Rahman by Gulriz, a slave-girl from Wakhan, while Halima is of royal descent, being the grand-daughter of Dost Mahomed who was Amir for a long and chequered period. If Umar Jan only possessed the strong character of Nasrulla and backed Bibi Halima's efforts on his behalf, it is very likely that the latter would succeed.

Umar Jan, however, takes little interest in his situation and is curiously unambitious. If the Bibi Halima were to make common cause with Nasrulla, their united efforts might leave very little chance for the present Amir. Habibulla knows the character and disposition of his step-mother fully and keeps a watchful eye on her and her son. They have been practically State prisoners since 1904 when Halima refused to accept the allowance assigned to her for her household, and when her son Umar had the Amir's Master of the Horse murdered on account of the latter's refusal to send him the favourite charger of Abdur Rahman. Habibulla was so incensed at this outrage that the Bibi and her son were removed from the Royal palace where they had resided ever since the death of the late Amir, to another residence where they are continually watched. The Amir's absence from his capital affords an easy opportunity to conspirators and it was during his recent prolonged stay at Jellalabad that the present plot was hatched. Bibi Halima, it is very interesting to note, has strong pro-British sympathies, so much so that Mr. Angus Hamilton says that her palace is regarded with as much suspicion as the British Agency itself. Though the Amir has succeeded in suppressing the present conspiracy and in dealing out true Afghan justice to the leading partisans of Halima by having them blown from the cannon's mouth without much enquiry, such efforts on the part of the ambitious and over-bold Halima, the grand-daughter of Dost Mahomed, are not likely to cease in the future. Her chief object is to obtain the throne not so much during the present Amir's life for her son, as after his death. The heir-apparent is Inayat Ulla, son of the present Amir, who is about the same age as Umar Jan, and it is this heir she wants to be set aside in favour of her son.

MR. SINHA'S APPOINTMENT. WE do not join in the absurd protest against the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha to succeed Sir Erle Richards as Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council. Indeed we welcome the announcement. It has been decided that Indians shall be admitted to the Council—perhaps more may follow; perhaps also not. This is an experiment and we shall watch with interest how it works. We venture to think it will work satisfactorily. Mr. Sinha has been Advocate-General of Bengal for some time and has gained the respect and esteem of his learned brethren of the Bar. Apart from this, however, the Legal Member of Council is less potent for ill than the custodian of any other portfolio, and in that capacity it is safest to make experiments. The Viceroy is to be congratulated on the prudence and tact he has displayed in the selection of the first Indian Member of Council—and of the post to which the appointment has been made.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy will make a long speech at the coming Budget debate, discussing the entire Reform Scheme and also the Government Railway policy.

A NOTIFICATION in the "Calcutta Gazette" makes the confiscation of the "Prabha" press absolute, and prohibits a new registration of the paper.

A TELEGRAM from Tezpur reports a Dafla raid on a Min village, in the Balipur reserve. One villager is reported killed, two wounded and one missing.

THE proprietors of Krupp's Ironworks have given £500 to the University of Gottingen, in Hanover, to establish a professorship of research work in aeronautics.

THE Rev. C. P. Gnanakan, of the S. P. G. Church, Tinnevelly District, has been appointed Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Madras. This is the first appointment of a Church of England Indian Pastor as a Canon.

THE through express railway trains running between New York and Chicago have been equiped with Marconi wireless telegraphy instruments to maintain communication while in motion.

DURING the week ending 23rd March fifty-two chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these two were shipped to Cutch-Mandvi, 47 were purchased by the Bombay Government and three by the Farmer at Surat. During the week 135½ chests were imported from Indore.

AFTER Sir Lawrence Jenkins had escaped from the carriage accident, which so nearly cost him his life, on the eve of his departure from Bombay, he might have been entitled to expect immunity from similar casualties. Yet it appears that on the night of the 28th February when returning to town from the country by motor, the car suffered a collision in which he and Lady Jenkins were both a good deal hurt. Happily the injuries were nothing worse than cuts and bruises, but the accident was evidently near to being of the most serious character.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

CLUB FOR RED-HAIRED GIRLS.

Royal Plans.

THE QUEEN'S GUEST.

EARLY VICTORIAN HAIR DRESSING STYLES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

THE formation of a Club for red-haired girls to be called the Titian Club is one of the events of the week. Madame de Perrot a fascinating Frenchwoman, who has come to London to teach English women the art of love making, is its sponsor and though the club was only formed two days ago, she has already enlisted many supporters among the owners of Titian tresses.

Why a club for red-haired girls? I said to the founder of the Titian Club yesterday and Madame was voluble in her explanation. The red-haired girl, she declares, suffers a grievous disadvantage. During her school days life is made a torture to her by other children who see in the possession of red hair an excuse for teasing and ridiculing. Later on when the red-haired girl leaves school and goes into Society she is faced with the problem of dress. Few colours are open to the red-haired girl. Beautiful carmine and wine shades may be the fashion but she must eschew them. Green which goes well with most shades of red hair is proverbially unlucky. Violet is quite impossible and if the Titian Girl does not wear black and white which are the only really safe colours for her, she must make a careful selection from the browns and blues. And now, explains Madame, comes the most serious disadvantage. For some occult reason the red-haired one does not stand the same chance in the matrimonial market as her sister of the blonde or brown locks. Madame de Perrot has collected statistics and she declares that in London only one out of every twenty-two girls with red-hair marries.

Possibly the explanation of man's reluctance to wed red hair is to be found in the popular impression that red hair and a hot temper are inseparable from each other.

Any way Madame de Perrot is going to lecture in the Queen's Hall on the Red-Haired Girl and the Titian Club. She says she will prove to her critics that red-haired girls have wit and charm and are as a general rule more brilliant than other girls. To-night Madame de Perrot gives the first of a series of weekly lessons in the art of love-making, in the beautiful old Fortune Playhouse where Mozart made his debut one hundred years ago, for, says she, Englishwomen stand greatly in need of her counsel. They are ashamed of even talking about love, and their mentor from Paris proposes to tell them that the qualities of the heart have been uppermost in the greatest and most brilliant women of all ages.

ECCENTRIC HAIRDRESSING.

Eccentric fashions in hairdressing seem to be running riot just now and a bold attempt is being made to revive early Victorian coiffures.

Early in the year Paris was greatly startled by the appearance of three ladies in a box at one of the boulevard theatres. Instead of an elaborate erection of curls and coils their hair hung loosely on their shoulders like that of a school girl. The ladies it was found on enquiry had been sent by a leading Parisian hairdresser to launch his latest style of coiffure.

Scarcely less of a sensation was caused by the style of hairdressing adopted by a young lady who sat in the front row of the stalls of His Majesty's Theatre where Mr. Tree's revival of the "Dancing Girl" is in progress, one night this week. She was a handsome-dark eyed girl exquisitely gowned in a white Empire gown embroidered with pearls, but it was at her hair that all the opera glasses in the house were directed, for it was dressed in the fashion worn by the ladies at the first Courts of Queen Victoria. The parting extended from the brow to the nape of the neck and the hair was tightly drawn to either side of the face and coiled in a heavy mass slightly below the ears and resting on the cheek bones. Not a curl or a wave broke the sleek smoothness of her tresses and one could only surmise that the owner had followed the example of the early Victorian beauties by liberally anointing the hair with Macassar oil!

The effect was very extraordinary and very ugly and both men and womenkind on the stalls where it was the chief topic of conversation in the interval agreed in condemning the innovation vigorously.

Next day I was told by one of our fashionable hairdressers that the coming of the chignon of a rather later date is a possibility which cannot be ignored. The whole tendency, he says, is for the hair to creep lower and lower on the neck. The true chignon style had the hair smoothly drawn over the ears. In deference to modern taste it will be allowed to wave softly over the ears, and curls will be intermixed with the coils on the neck.

THE HOT MILK CURE.

The fog and snow and piercing cold of the last week or two has resulted in another epidemic of influenza. Half Society has fallen a victim to the scourge, in a more or less severe form, and this week Queen Alexandra has been attacked by an influenza cold. The Queen is now quite well again, or at least Her Majesty is so much better that the doctors say she will be quite restored to health when her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, arrives in England on Monday. None the less Queen Alexandra has had a very sharp attack of the "flu," and it was not considered safe for her to attend the Court on Wednesday night. The departure of the King for Biarritz, by the way, could not take place as arranged, the commander of the Royal yacht having wired that the state of the weather rendered the crossing of the Channel impossible, but he left to-day though, if the weather prophets are to be relied on, he will find snow awaiting him at "Sunny Biarritz."

It is no wonder that London is once again in the grip of the influenza fiend. Streets two or three inches deep in slushy snow, a bitingly cold wind, and alternate showers of sleet and snow have been our portion for the last ten days, and the "latest cure for influenza" is the latest topic of conversation.

A course of ammoniated quinine, eucalyptus and other specifics has yielded to the hot milk cure, which is certainly pleasanter, and if its votaries can be relied on, equally efficacious.

For the moment everyone is drinking hot milk. Lunch and dinner and the after theatre supper are taken to the accompaniment of a steaming tumbler of milk. What is even more surprising, hot milk is being ordered at the bars of the hotels instead of whiskey and soda.

It was the Prince of Wales who set the example. He has been suffering from a cold recently and a few nights ago when he was the guest of the Savage Club it was noticed that he drank hot milk, both at the dinner and afterwards when the speeches were being made.

THE EMPRESS MARIE.

By Monday the Dowager Empress of Russia will again be in England. She always enjoys her visits, and the whole of the time which she stays is spent with Queen Alexandra. The Royal sisters have a very pleasant time and both of them look forward to the Empress's visits. Their object is to avoid as much as possible all ceremony, and to go about without being recognised. Both the Queen and the Empress are fond of pictures and their programme will include visits to the art gallaries of Bond-street and possibly to one or two of the public galleries London Hospital, which is in the heart of the East End with its teeming population of Russian Jews, will probably see the Empress who is the soul of charity. It is probable, too, that the Queen and Empress will spend a day or two at Sandringham.

By the way, the Empress Marie is keenly interested in what the press say about her during her stay in England, and when she was last here she took back an album of cuttings from the English papers. In this she is by no means singular among the Royalties of Europe, and people who have wondered if Kings and Queens ever see what appears about them in the papers would be surprised at the number who do. Queen Maud of Norway, for instance, keeps two sets of albums, in which she pastes the cuttings herself. One set is devoted entirely to Prince Olaf and his destined to be presented to him when he has reached manhood. The German Empress, too, shares the same taste and she finds time among her multifarious duties to keep her press albums posted up-to-date.

PRINCESS AND THE MOUSE.

I heard a pretty little story yesterday of Princess Marie Louise of Schlesweig-Holstein. As everyone knows the Princess's life has not been any too happy and since her divorce she has thrown herself heart and soul into works of charity. Of all the institutions that claim her help the Church Army is perhaps the one that she holds dearest and the branch of work that has interested the Princess most is the dealing with the discharged prisoners and with the wives and children of convicted criminals. She regularly gives two or three mornings a week to the workrooms for the prisoners' wives and may be seen quietly working there with the Army's sisters and helpers, few people recognising in the pale faced woman in black King Edward's niece. She is very sympathetic, however, and has wonderful tact in dealing with the flotsam and jetsam of humanity that finds its way to the ever open door of the Church Army.

So grateful was one poor convict who entered the work room the other day that he wanted to make a present to the lady who had spoken to him with such kindness and tenderness, inquiring his plans for the future. Putting his hand into his trouser pocket he drew forth a little tame mouse which he had tamed in his prison cell and brought away with him. It was the only thing he had in the world and a great pet. Would the lady have it? Even the self sacrificing Church Army workers are not proof against the feminine prejudice against mice, and there were little cries of alarm when the man produced his pet. But the princess at once took the little creature in her hand and caressed it to the great delight of the owner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, 26th March.

The leave granted to Captain R. L. Beasley, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, is from 1st May to 31st December.

The undermentioned officer is granted one month's leave on private affairs in India from date of departure:—Captain A. H. Radice, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment.

On relief by Major Bhola Nath, I.M.S., Lieut. S. J. Bathens, I.M.S., is directed to proceed to Santa Cruz, for officiating medical charge of the 109th Infantry.

Lieut. W. E. R. Williams, I.M.S., is directed on relief by Lieut. S. J. Bathens, I.M.S., to proceed to Kirkee for officiating medical charge of the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned Volunteer Officers have been granted leave on private affairs out of India as follows:—B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieut.-Colonel A. D. G. Shelly, R.E (Retired), Commandant, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for six months with effect from the 25th April; Lieut. G. H. B. Radcliffe, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, for 16 months from the 31st May.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MARCH 25.—Lieut Beadle, 46th Punjabis, from Ferozepore.
Lieut Andrews, N Staffordshire, from Mooltan.
Major Vincent, 37th Lancers, from Nowshera.
Lieut Little, 17th Lancers, from Meerut.
Lieut-Col Anderson, I A, from Lucknow.
Major Carnegy, 9th G Rifles, from Dehra Dun.
Major Stephen, W Yorks, from Poona.
Lieut Mahon, 55th C Rifles, from Nowshera.
Capt Hewett, 48th Pioneers, from Allahabad.
Lieut Ross, 2nd Lorset, from Bellary.
Lieut Russell, C I H, from Poona.
Capt Thurston, R A M C, from Jubbulpore.
Lieut Lee-Warner, R F A, from Jubbulpore.
Lieut Scall, 87th Punjabis, from Jhansi.
Lieut-Col Nicholson, S and T Corps, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 25.—Lieut-Col Nicholson, S and T Corps, to Poona.
Capt Davis, 106th Pioneers, to England.
Lieut Russell, C I H, to England.
Major Creagh, 107th Pioneers, to England.
Lieut Darlington, 6th Jat, L I, to England.
Major Prart, I A, to Mhow.
Lieut Maller, 108th Inft, to England.
Major Budd, 1st Brahmans, to England.
Lieut Weeding, the Queens, to England.
Lieut Jacomb, 108th Inft., to England.
Col Wester, A A G, to England.
Major Carnegy, 9th G Rifles, to Dehra Dun.
Lieut McCleverty, D C O Inft, to Jhelum.
Capt Richie, R A M C, to Kasauli.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

It has now been decided to appoint five more military officers to the Military Accounts Department to fill current vacancies. The department thereafter will be recruited by the appointment of non-military men, who will have a time scale of promotion and be upon very much the same footing as members of the Enrolled List. The higher appointments will be filled by selection.

THE "Englishman" has the following cable regarding Messrs. Ewart, Macnaughey and Co.'s weekly Tea Report from London:—The market is steady, and there is a good export demand. Public sales this week were about 32,000 lbs. The quotation for consumers' whole leaf tea was 6d per lb. Duty stocks and exports are improving.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

NEW ZEALAND'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

Lord Charles Beresford's Command.

EXCITING TIMES PROMISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith read a telegram from Lord Crewe to Lord Plunket, expressing the warmest appreciation of New Zealand's generous and patriotic offer.

"The Naval Estimates for the coming financial year," it says, "afford ample security; but in view of the uncertainty respecting the following years, the offer to defray the cost of a battleship within that period and of another if necessary, is gratefully accepted.' (Cheers.)

Lord Charles Beresford, on the occasion of hauling down his flag at Portsmouth to-day, thanked the crowd which assembled to bid him farewell.

He emphasised the Admiralty's authority to remove anyone.

He said that his heart was in the Service, and there were other fields of energy which he hoped to take up.

A remarkable popular demonstration occurred when Lord Charles arrived at Waterloo Station.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The "Standard" is authorised by Lord Charles Beresford to say that he considers the Naval situation so grave, that he must take time carefully to consider his course of action.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

Frontier Engagements.

SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

LONDON, MARCH 24

The Frontier encounters which have taken place between Austrians and Montenegrins and Turks and Bulgarians, are not of a serious nature, but they are irritating at the present juncture.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

British mediation at Vienna has not hitherto been successful. *Pour-parlers* continue, but the situation is distinctly growing worse.

The official "Fremdenblatt" says: "The Powers' palliatives for the Servian malady mean its interminable prolongation. Drastic treatment is necessary. The Servian question must be eradicated once for all."

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Foreigners, particularly women and children, are quitting Belgrade.

THE KING'S DIPLOMACY.

Rebuff to Foolish Questions.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Replying to criticisms, that King Edward on his foreign visits was not accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey said: "The King has a special gift for conveying the impression of our goodwill to the countries visited. That is a great national asset the value of which would be impaired if it were made the occasion of official diplomatic work."

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Estimates Adopted.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The German Reichstag to-day adopted the Naval Estimates, almost without debate, reserving the discussion until the Imperial Chancellor's Estimates are presented next week.

BOAT RACE PRACTICE.

Excellent Work by Cambridge.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Cambridge crew rowed from Putney to Hammersmith this afternoon in 7mins. 12secs., which is 13secs. under the record.

THE POWERS AND PERSIA

Anglo-Russian Attitude.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

In the House of Commons last night, in the debate on the vote on account, Sir Edward Grey dwelt on Russia's abstention from intervention in Persia, in spite of losses and disturbances. "The Shah's Government," he added, "is one of the worst possible, but we cannot presume to impose a Constitution. We can only impress on the Shah the need for pacifying the country if he expects our assistance and countenance."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

Shiraz has now followed the example set by Bunder Abbas and Bushire in declaring for the Nationalists, but Europeans in none of these places are in any particular danger. In Bushire the Nationalists have appointed a local man as Governor, and have taken over the shipping, and for the rest things are going on as usual. At Bunder Abbas the same has happened.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Deportations at Lorenzo Marques.

LORD AMPTHILL OBJECTS.

[THROUGHR EUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Ampthill denounced the arrangement for putting Indians on boardship at Laurenzo Marques.

Lord Crewe said that he did not think there was any hardship. Only Indians not domiciled in Africa should be thus deported. The whole matter was being enquired into.

Lord Ampthill said that it was entirely without precedent to entrust the punishment of British subjects to a Foreign Government. He urged that friendly representations should be made to the Transvaal.

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Departure for Venezuela.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Ex-President Castro sails from Bordeaux to-day, but the Venezuelan Government notifies that he will not be allowed to land.

SEDITION IN EGYPT.

Press Law to be Revived.

LONDON, MARCH. 25.

In view of the virulence of a section of the Arabic press, the Egyptian Government has decided to revive the Press Law of 1881.:

THE SUPREME PRIZE COURT.

Japan Compensated.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that the Supreme Prize Court has decided that the Japanese Teschio Company is entitled to compensation not exceeding 39,000 roubles in connection with the sinking of the steamer "Telartos" in 1905

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The death is announced of Mr. William Lundon, M. P.

[Mr. William Lundon, M.P., who was born at Ballinlough, Kilteely, Co. Limerick, in 1839, was an active participator in the Fenian Movement and a prominent Land Leagner and for his connection with these suffered imprisonment on two occasions. He represented East Limerick in the Nationalist interest since 1900 and was the delegate for the same county in the National Federation.]

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The race for the Liverpool Spring Cup was run at Liverpool this afternoon with the following result:—

Star of Doon..... 1
Queen's Advocate..... 2
Wuffy..... 3

Twelve ran. The race was won by three-quarters of a length with four lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

7 to 1 against Star of Doon.
100 to 7 against Queen's Advocate.
108 to 7 against Wuffy.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The latest betting on the Grand National is as follows:—

7 to 1 against Mattie Macgregor.
100 to 11 against Lutteur III.
10 to 1 against Shady Girl.
100 to 9 against Domino.
100 to 6 against Tom West.
20 to 1 against Paddy Maher, Caubeen and The Lurcher.
22 to 1 against Ascetic's Silver.
100 to 3 against Robin Hood IV and Judas.

EARL OF LONDESBOROUGH.

Bags a Lion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MARCH 25.

The Earl of Londesborough succeeded last week in bagging a lion and two full-grown panthers near Malanka, a village in the "Gir," belonging to the Pethadia Durbar. Although His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh had kindly permitted the shooting of a lion, there was no intention to shoot one; but as the shooting was done at night the lion could not be distinguished from a panther, it being a middle-sized brute. Immediately afterwards a lioness appeared, but she was let go. When he was knocked down the lion's paw was touching His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji's gun.

Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, all the shooting arrangements, which more well carried out, were entrusted to his brother, Kumar Shri Devisingji, himself an excellent shot.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala had invited the Earl for a shoot in his jungles, but it is understood that the invitation was declined ast he weather is becoming oppressive. The Earl and the Countess of Londesborough leave for England on the 3rd of April

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Slight Misunderstandings.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, MARCH 25.

Referring to the editorial note about the so-called serious differences between the management Committee and the English staff published in the "Pioneer" of the 25th, the Honorary Secretary, Aligarh College, informs all trustees, old boys, and other friends of the institution that undoubtedly some sort of mutual unpleasantness has arisen, but there need be no anxiety about it. The teaching staff have been asked to send their complaints to the Honorary Secretary in writing for being put before the trustees for their consideration and decision. It is hoped matters will be satisfactorily settled. College work is going on and will go on with the same zeal and energy as before this.

THE ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

It has been decided that the holder of the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, shall, where possible, be an officer who has been in command of troops, and Major-General Scallon, Adjutant-General, has been selected for the post in succession to Major-General Bayley.

The following appointments have also been sanctioned for the Army Department Secretariat, in connection with the abolition of the Supply Department:—Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy to be Deputy Secretary and Captain H. F. Cook, Mr. C. H. West and another officer not yet selected, to be the three Assistant Secretaries.

The following Communique was issued to-night:—

"The period of Major-General Bayley's tenure of the Secretaryship of the Army Department having expired, Major-General Scallon, Adjutant-General in India, has been selected as his permanent successor.

"In view of the reduction of the second Military Member of his Council, the Viceroy had decided that the incumbent of this important post must be an officer of high rank who has been in direct touch with all ranks of the Indian Army and who has had command of troops."

THE KABUL CONSPIRACY.

Enquiry Continued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

The arrests made by the Amir at Jellalabad included several high officials and some of his personal attendants. The enquiry into the conspiracy is being carried out by Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, acting under the Amir's direct orders.

The Amir was still at Jellalabad last week, but was understood to be leaving shortly for Kabul.

Sardar Nasrullah was also at Jellalabad, where he was investigating the recent conspiracy in connection with which several high officials are reported to have been arrested.

A BORDER RAID.

Armed Post Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

An attack by raiders on the Ahmed Khel post in Tochi last night was repulsed without loss to the garrison.

KARACHI FREIGHT.

A Dull Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 25.

We have experienced another very quiet week. Shippers show no desire to take up tonnage.

The prospects of the new wheat crop continue good, and it is now said that supplies will be available for shipment in May in fairly large quantities.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

Two Hundred Huts Burnt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

A serious fire occurred at Garden Reach to-day, some two hundred and fifty huts on the river bank being burnt.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Trades Association's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

The Chairman of the Madras Trades Association has written to Government, regretting that the latter did not send forward to the Government of India the Association's views on the Reform proposals, submitted in January last year. The views of the Madras Association were never considered by Government, but those of the Bombay, Calcutta, Punjab and Rangoon Associations were all forwarded to the Government of India.

The Association protests against this and also against the proposal to confine representation on Legislative Councils of the trading community to the Chambers of Commerce.

RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Carriages Enveloped in Flames

HARROWING DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 25.

Further particulars have come to hand with the restoration of communication along the main line, regarding the Railway accident thirty miles south of Toungoo.

The accident is attributed to the excessive speed of the train at the diversion where the driver got his line clear ticket and was asked to proceed with caution. The result was the engine and tender capsized and the train took fire. One horse-box and six-bogie third class carriages were completely burnt. The remainder of the train, consisting of one bogie first class and one brake-van, was safely removed. The native driver was seriously scalded and may die, while the fireman and maistry were killed. Seventeen third class passengers were injured—nine seriously—all of whom are being treated at the Toungoo hospital. Three others are known to have been burnt. Mr. A. Grant, Barrister-at-Law, Toungoo, was also a passenger and was seriously injured and is being treated in the Toungoo hospital.

Eye-witnesses of the scene, who arrived last night in Rangoon after passing the spot at noon yesterday, describe it as a ghastly and harrowing one. They declared they saw some burnt corpses amongst the burning debris and the heat from the iron framework of the carriages was so intense that they had to move to the opposite side of their carriages when passing the scene of the accident.

The three polo ponies, one of which was killed, belonged to Captain Lanyon, of the Royal Irish Rifles. Guard Kelly is reported to be missing. Everything possible is being done for the injured by the special medical contingents sent from Rangoon and Toungoo to the scene of the disaster.

LATER.

Relative to the railway accident near Toungoo, it now transpires that the guard is all right. He received a severe gash on the forehead and a bump on the back of the head when the accident took place.

The following is the first account which has come through from a correspondent describing the scene of the accident:—

Perhaps the most appalling railway disaster ever recorded in Burma was that which occurred on March 24th to No. 239 up passenger train from Rangoon to Mandalay and which left Rangoon at 9 o'clock the previous night with a full complement of third class passengers, and Messrs. Archibald Grant and Johnson and Lasbury, assistant stationmasters on leave, amongst the first and second class passengers, the whole train being in charge of Sunderdass, an old and experienced engine-driver, with Kelly as guard. Owing to the proposal to raise the line between Zayawddy and Myaungchidauk on the Toungo section on account of the frequency of washways during the rainy season by the "Pyaungathe" village steamer, a diversion of about a quarter of a mile had been constructed and opened for traffic at noon on the 23rd, several trains using this diversion before the arrival of the unfortunate No. 232 up train. During the night the usual cautions and restrictions regarding speed of trains in travelling over this diversion had been made and issued to all drivers from the Zayawaddi Station, and the No. 239 up passenger train left Zayawaddi soon after 4-30 a.m. on its up journey; but on entering the diversion the engine, for some unknown reason, left the track followed by all the carriages, except the guard's van and a bogie, first, second and third carriage which was at the end of the train and just at the end of the guard's van. The engine fell on a side after ploughing along the track for some few yards, and the carriages following left the rails on both sides and capsized, telescoping into each other, and soon some catching fire, when a scene of undescribable horror and confusion ensued. The passengers, most of whom were asleep, were rudely awaked by the shock. A scene of terrible confusion and terror followed, and the frightened passengers made attempts to extricate themselves from the debris of the over-turned carriages, which were now enveloped in flames. The vehicles were soon reduced to matchwood and several passengers killed outright, while a large number were injured, the numbers being at present difficult to estimate; while all those who were pinioned under the overturned carriages and debris when the carriages left the rails and caught fire shrieked and groaned in their agony. In the twilight, all was confusion and terror, and those who had miraculously escaped were left in painful doubt as to the fate of their relatives and friends and added to the scene of horror. The more self-possessed passengers, however, soon began to assert themselves, and under their direction steps were taken to succour the injured passengers who had extricated themselves from the debris and remove the dying. There were many pathetic circumstances at the scene of this appalling disaster. It was found impossible to help any of those who had been pinioned under the carriages overturned and on fire, and their groans and cries and shrieks were dreadful and pitiful to those around, who were helpless to aid them in any way. Intimation of the disaster was sent to the nearest railway stations of Zeyawaddi, Nyaungachiddi and Pyu, and medical aid from the private hospitals in Zayawaddi was soon forthcoming. Mr. Scriven, Permanent-Way Inspector, was the first arrival at the scene in the accident special, and was closely followed by Messrs. Godber, Sub-divisional Officer of Pyu, and Dyer, Excise Inspector on tour at Pyu, who both hastened to the scene to render assistance. The dying and injured were sent back to Myaungchidauk, at which place a special train arrived at about 9-30 a. m. when Mr. Pocklington, Assistant Engineer of the Burma Railways, and Captain Beit, Civil Surgeon of Toungoo, with his staff of assistants, and the injured passengers were quickly attended to. The main line was again put into use and through communication restored before noon the same day. Both the driver and fireman were badly scalded and are in a precarious state. The guard escaped with a shaking, as did Messrs. Lasbury and Johnson; but Mr. Grant sustained what seems like serious injuries. The accident Special trains arrived from both Toungoo and Pyuntaza, but owing to the fire still smouldering nothing could be done. The main line has been already opened for through traffic.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

Public Sympathy with H. E. the Governor.

KATHIAWAR.

The "Kathiawar News" says:—"Following closely upon the death of his wife, the loss of his daughter, his only child, is a very sad blow to His Excellency, and in such high esteem is His Excellency held owing to his most sympathetic and kind-hearted administration, that every household in the Presidency participates in his grief. Great is the sacrifice that His Excellency has made at the call of duty. It will be a great consolation to His Excellency to learn that the grief is not his alone, but of each individual unit of the people of the Presidency. All Kathiawar laments the sad occurrence, as the young lady had won the sympathy of all by her kindly and sympathetic acts for the good and welfare of the people, and most deeply sympathise with His Excellency in his very great loss." "Resignation to the inevitable evils is the duty of us all," says the "Kathiawar News," and implores His Excellency to remain at his post and to continue the excellent work that he has been doing in the best interests of humanity.

SURAT.

At the invitation of Sardar Davar Kaikhusbro Edulji Modi, the Hon'ble Syed Zainul Edruss, the Nagarseth, and other leading gentlemen of Surat, a public meeting of the citizens was held yesterday evening in the Naginchand Institute under the presidentship of Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, District Judge, to pass a resolution expressing the deep and universal sympathy felt by people of all classes and creeds for His Excellency Sir George Clarke in the truly sad bereavement which has befallen him in the demise of his youthful and accomplished, useful and sympathetic daughter so soon after the saddening death of Lady Clarke. The president opened the proceedings in a brief, telling speech and was followed by Sardar Davar Modi, who moved the main resolution supporting it by a few words in which he referred to the sacrifices which the English rulers of the country have on occasions to suffer in the discharge of their public duties in a foreign land.

This resolution was seconded and supported by other speakers and carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

SHOLAPUR.

Under the auspices of the Sholapur branch of the Deccan Moslem League, a public meeting of Mahomedans was held at the Ripon Hall yesterday to offer the sympathy of the community to the Governor on the demise of his only child. Mr. Mountford, Collector of Sholapur, presided and made a touching speech, which was highly appreciated by the audience. On the motion of Khan Bahadur Peermahomed, president of the local League, a resolution of condolence was passed and the Collector promised to forward the same to Sir George Clarke.

KOLHAPUR.

The very sad news of the demise of Miss Clarke was received here with profound and universal regret. Offices and schools were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Great sympathy is felt for His Excellency in his bereavement.

THE SALE OF WHITE MEN.

New York was excited recently over the promised sale by auction of two hundred white men at a church in Brooklyn. But in the Southern and South Western States such an event—on a smaller scale—is by no means rare. "Vandue" the practice is called and it is understood to date from the Colonial era which seems likely enough. There was a great deal of rough common sense in England at that time, and the emigrants carried away a share. A vandue is usually held at a public-house for convenience; a church was assigned to it in New York as a novelty. The individuals sold are paupers, commonly women and children, put up by the Board of Guardians, as we should say, who thus escape the expense and trouble of a poor-house.

For the auction belongs to the Dutch variety, where the hammer falls to the lowest bid. The public is invited to make an estimate of the cost of maintaining one of these unfortunates for a year, less the value of any work that may be got out of him or her. The Guardians undertake to pay the minimum sum offered weekly, and the purchaser carries off his bargain, to make the best of it. The system may be compared with the boarding out of children, but it does not quite rid these young Americans of the dreaded workhouse taint, for they are known as bound boys and girls. But the practice spreads. In 1899 Pyke County, Pennsylvania, was agitated by the advertisement of A Woman for Sale, at Rowland's Station. Excitement followed. The result was amusing. In the bar-room of an hotel, crowded to suffocation, the overseer put up Mrs. Elmira Quick, age seventy-seven. The bidding opened at four dollars a week and proceeded with spirit, for the dame appeared to have much capacity for work remaining. She had not a little shrewdness remaining also, for when the hammer was poised on a bid of 1 1-2 dollar she sang out "1 1-4!" on her own account. No one could venture below that. The old lady had bought herself in; reluctantly, the overseer accepted her bid, feeling he had been done. In fact, it proved that Elmira had three sons and a daughter living, who thus secured a dollar and a quarter weekly towards the keep of their excellent mother.

The sale in the Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, recently, was scarcely serious. Those who suspect that the auctioneer got it up as an advertisement may do him gross injustice. But it is fact it proved to be a sensational method of introducing competent men in search of work to employers who wanted them. Of the two hundred advertised all but thirty-five had been engaged before the auction opened, and the remainder were knocked down at a minimum price of £2 a week. Call this "wages," and the transaction becomes equally clear and commonplace. A single old man, evidently useless, was taken in charge by philanthropists. The minister of the church was present, and he guaranteed the bona fides of the sale. Many women in the pews sobbed bitterly—advantage was taken of their ignorance of business. With the object of instructing them, perhaps, unattached gentlemen in the aisles made "ribald observations." On the whole, it appears to have been a great success. But the enterprising auctioneer declares that he will not repeat the experiment. "His purpose is served." The moral of the story seems to be that unemployment is a joke in New York.

REVD. C. P. GNANAKAN of the S.P.G. Church, Tinnevelly, has been appointed Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, and is the first Indian pastor to receive such honour.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Sinha's Appointment.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

The "Englishman" says: "Mr. Sinha's appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council is the beginning of a movement which is to result in the control of the Indian Empire slipping out of British hands."

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" says:—"Lord Morley has made several popular appointments, but few will be more popular than this. It is reported that Mr. Sinha surrenders a practice at the Calcutta Bar worth Rs. 30,000 monthly to take up his Council appointment on Rs. 6,600."

THE "TIMES."

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

A "Pioneer's" special London cablegram, dated 24th March, states that the "Times" is the only London morning paper to devote a leader to the appointment of Mr. Sinha to the Viceroy's Council. The "Times" trusts that the tranquility of India has not been sacrificed to a dubious theory never yet applied to conditions of Eastern life. Lord Morley's responsibility for the gravest act of the State taken in India for half a century is greater, because, apart from Lord Minto's, there were undisclosed opinions by which he must be presumed to have been guided.

THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—"Lord Morley has seen from the beginning that if the reforms were to impress the people of India as a reality, it would be necessary to include this last test of confidence and boldly face the risks involved."

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"Lord Morley has taken swift and sweeping revenge for the Peers' rejection of a too hastily conceived scheme, by exercising his right of appointment with Papal assumption of autocratic omniscience, characteristic of a doctrinaire radical." This paper says that the step will be irretraceable unless after a rebellion.

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—"Indian Princes will doubtless reconcile the change with their pride. Mahomedans will recognise that Mr. Sinha is appointed as the best man available and that henceforth Mahomedans will have equal chances with any other community."

THE "MADRAS TIMES."

MADRAS, MARCH 25

The "Madras Times," referring to Mr. Sinha's appointment, asks:—"What will be the opinion of the finest Hindu races? The views of Mussulmans are known. Will not that of Rajputs, Sikhs Gurkhas, etc., be the same? Lord Morley flatters himself that he has removed a stigma; but surely he has imposed a new one, more distasteful to the best and bravest spirits in India."

MURDER BY A MAHOMEDAN

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The Senior Deputy Magistrate of Howrah yesterday discharged Abdullah, the workshop hand, who was arrested on suspicion in connection with the murder on the 23rd January last, of an electric fitter in the Commander-in-Chief's saloon carriage at Lilloah, no incriminating evidence having been found.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ROHILLA."

The hired transport "Rohilla," Captain James Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 4th March, and called at Malta, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts for various regiments consisting of 58 officers, 16 ladies, 4 children; 8 warrant officers, 5 women, and 9 children; 925 non-commissioned officers and men, 38 women and 42 children. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and despatched to their destinations. During the voyage one death occurred on the 13th instant from appendicitis.

Lieut Col and Mrs O B S F Shore D S O, 18th Tiwana Lancers.
Major and Mrs A E Hubbard, 1st Lincolns
Captain G F Boyd, D S O 2nd Leinsters
Captain J K Cochrane, 2nd Leinsters
Captain and Mrs C U R Thomas, 2nd E Surreys
Captain A M D C Tringham, R W Surreys
Captain L E Warren, R F A
Captain W H Moore, R G A
Captain and Mrs H M Nicholls, R A M C
Captain Harding, R A M C
Lieut R A Plimpton, East Yorks
Lieut G S A Douglas, East Yorks
Lieut F G Swayne, East Yorks
Lieut R G Browne, Manchesters
Lieut and Mrs J Shaw, Manchesters
Lieut G S Briscoe, Worcesters
Lieut D J Grierschields, R F A
Lieut W A Nicholls, R F A
Lieut Wye, R F A
Lieut W V M Butler, R F A
Lieut C C Langford, R F A
Lieut G T C Perram, R G A
Lieut G G Keene, R G A
Lieut A G Wells, R A M C
Lieut F T Turner, R A M C
Lieut Ritchie, R A M C
Lieut Mrs E M Mulliken
Lieut Mrs E M Sassoon, 13th Hussars
Lieut L V Kennedy, 18th Hussars
Lieut H L Jones, 13th Hussars
Lieut R M Woltan, 13th Hussars
Lieut J Eden, 12 Lancers
Lieut J H Gladstone, 1st D Guards
Lieut A L Thomson, R Sussex
Lieut H D F McCaskill York and Lanc
Lieut W H G Baker unattached List
Lieut W F Hayland unattached List
Lieut L F Cremen, unattached List
Lieut D de M S Fraser unattached List
Lieut J W S Holson, unattached List
Lieut A W P Webb, unattached List
Lieut B N Young, unattached List
Lieut C W Maxwell, unattached List
Lieut J G P Drummond, unattached List
Lieut N W Martin, unattached List
Lieut U O Jeudy, unattached List
Lieut J F H Nugent, unattached List
Lieut E A Pim, unattached List
Lieut F G Deighton, unattached List
Major Mrs E L Sullivan, 36th Sikhs
Capt Lyon, 42nd Dco Regt
Lieut W K Thyne, R I M
Lieut J E Powers. 19th Lancers.
Lieut O O Radford, unattached List
Lieut K P Walker, unattached List
Lieut W M K Dickieson, unattached List
Mrs Fryer 6th Dragoons
Family of Col Hickman-Fisher and 2 children
Miss Daly, Q A M N S I
Family of Captain Mackenzie, 1st Royal Scots
Miss Hardinge, Army Schools
Niece of Col Rutherford A V Dept
Miss Churchill, R A M C, Mrs Wilson, R I M
Mrs Bainbridge, 51 Sikhs
Mrs Moorhead, 55 Rifles

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. C. MacLeod, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, on leave till the commencement of the October vacation or pending further orders.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Herr F. Heyer as Consul for Germany at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abad, Political Agent, First Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 23rd April.

Lieutenant J. C. Tate, on termination of his duty as Guardian and Companian to the minor Chief of Miraj (Junior) to be Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Jath and Daphlapur Estate, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. G. H. Brierly to act as Superintendent, Special Prison, Thana, with effect from the 1st March 1909, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. N. Hall or pending further orders.

Mr. H. L. Cross to be City Magistrate, Poona, vice Mr. H. F. Carvalho, retiring.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., has been allowed leave on private affairs up to 11th September in continuation of the privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for three months already granted to him.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector, vice Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I.C.S., retired.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji to be Senior Collector, vice Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S., retired.

Mr. G. L. Steele, Acting Assistant Collector of Excise, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 1st March.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty under the Government of India, to be Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter, General of External Commerce, Bombay, vice Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to act as Collector of Bijapur and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur District, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S.

Mr. G. A. Laughton, Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. C. S. McKenzie to be Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, vice Mr. G. R. Duxbury proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forests Officer, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for two months in combination with furlough for eighteen months with effect from 3rd April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. W. E. Copleston to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. Edie or pending further orders.

Mr. F. S. Punnet is reappointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, and to be Vice-Chairman of the said Board of Trustees.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—Mr W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S, Mr F. T. Rickards, and Captain W. Lumsden, R.N.

The Reverend H. T. H. Rountree, Senior Chaplain Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted furlough for eight months in continuation of the combined leave for one year granted to him.

Licence to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend R. O. Jenkins of the Wesleyan Church.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, for a full term, pending the introduction of a new scheme or further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence out of India from the 1st May to 31st October:—(1) Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop, V. D., Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from the 1st May to the 31st October; and (2) Captain Harold Ferdenand Busch, Bombay Volunteer Rifles from the 31st March to the 30th September.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Second-Lieutenant Allen Saunders, to be Lieutenant vice Nomico promoted, dated 18th November

Mr. J. A. Spencer to be Sixth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Captain G. W. C. Lucas, Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, is granted privilege leave for ninety days in combination with leave on private affairs for three months with effect from the 26th December.

The combined leave granted to Mr. P. J. FitzGibbon, M. Inst. C.E., is extended by eleven days.

The services of Mr. F. L. Sprott are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Port Trust for appointment as their Deputy Chairman from the date of his relief in the Public Works Department.

Mr. P. K. Chitale, L. C. E., is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, vice Mr. P. J. FitzGibbon, M. Inst. C. E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. Hanies is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation District, vice Mr. Chitale.

On return from leave Mr. H. V. R. Kemball is appointed Sanitary Engineer to Government and will act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his own duties as Sanitary Engineer, vice Mr. F. L. Sprott, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Port Trust.

Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M. Inst. C.E., is placed on Special Duty in connection with the Indus Left Bank Canal Project.

Mr. T. B. Robertson is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, vice Mr. Summers.

Mr. C. O. Lowsley is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District, vice Mr. Robertson.

On return from leave Mr. C. C. Inglis, B. A., L. is posted to the Indus Left Bank Division

HIGH CLIMBS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Last night in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Bullock-Workman delivered a lecture entitled "High Climbs in the Nun Kun Himalaya." The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie presided.

The Chairman in introducing the lecturer said that Mrs Bullock-Workman was a well known explorer. The chief reason which had induced him to preside there that night was that he liked to listen to stories of daring adventures on hills as he was a member of the Government which was held up to scorn by some on account of its fondness for hills.

Mrs. Bullock-Workman then delivered her lecture, which was illustrated with about 70 slides. She described her highest climb of 23,300 feet, in which she stated she broke her former world's record for women of 22,568 feet. The highest actually measured camp laid by mountaineers at 21,600 was shown where she passed two nights. She described the various difficulties surmounted during the climbs and said that they had to suffer more from heat than cold, the maximum temperature at one time being 144°.

On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Bullock-Workman for her very interesting lecture.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

15th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p m. on Thursday 25th March.

THE FINAL PLATE.—About 1 mile. Ashanti Gold, Forfeit, Admiral Crichton, Lachlan, T M S, Mafoota, St Patrick and Square Alfred.

SELLING PLATE.—About 6 furlongs. Baritone, Manlock, Pincher, Alruna, Conscience, Haymaker, Mergul Peria, Doray, and Umutbee. Top weight accepting being 9st 7lbs weights are raised 6lbs all round.

THE GOOD BYE PLATE—About 1 mile. Precious, Lookman, Gladiator, Famous, Dareanoor, Meazer, Merrily, Dilerjung, Moscow, Hazza, Hades, Company, Antica, Nooman, Desert King, Tunis, Young Salanic and England.

ARAB SELLING PLATE.—About 7 furlongs, Moscow, Young Kohinoor, Vasco, Hermit, Brutus, Najmi, Urgent, Tunis, Grey Rose, The Munshi, No Trumps, Young Salanic and Middleman. Top weight accepting being 9st 8lbs weights are raised 4lbs all round.

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE.—About 1 mile. Pilot, Blackthorn, Good Luck, Blowhard, Seagull, Haphazard, Ripple, The State, Early Dawn, Veronique, Chieftain and Goldfinder.

DIVISIONS.

THE AU REVOIR PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

Lookman	...	9st 13lbs	Mudkoor	...	9st
Mumbra	...	9st 11b	Farick	...	8st 11lbs
Company	...	8st 7lbs	Marmoon	...	8st 10lbs
Antica	...	8st 4lbs	Shanwar	...	8st 9lbs
Mint...	...	8st 3lbs	Hurgon	...	8st 7lbs
Sanjakdhar	...	8st 1lb	Plassy	...	8st 5lbs
Sir Jamal	...	7st 12lbs	Real Blood	...	8st
Gafal	...	7st 11lbs	Woodwinder..		7st 12lbs
Rajput	...	7st 11lbs	Surrender	...	7st 10lbs
Amood	...	7st 10lbs	Hyacinth	...	7st 9lbs
Salanic	...	7st 10lbs	Murzook	...	7st 7lbs
Osborne	...	7st 8lbs	Hamayoon	...	7st 5lbs
Zuri...	...	7st 7lbs	Muzloom	...	7st
Sabah	...	7st 6lbs	Gwalior	...	6st 12lbs

In accordance with general conditions 2 (e) the top weight in the above division has been reduced 7lbs and the others in proportion.

In accordance with general conditions 2 (e) the top weight in the above division has been raised to 9st and the others in proportion.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) general conditions.

THE SMALL CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 5 furlongs, is divided and the draw is as follows :—

Lieutenant	Hurr
Reuter	Prime Minister
Harib	Waterloo
Gunnam	Sayan
Secreet	Maze
Darban	Duxion
Sinclair	Defence
Minerva	Sabuktakin
Burjeck	Young Achilles
Gurnook	Yacoot
Kazlan	Muslin
Taiseer	Lahuk
Tannah	Misyar
Royal Realm	Silvester
Azzad	

BOXING.

The Poona Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 25.

Another great crowd appeared in the arena to-night to witness a capital programme and among those present was General Alderson and all the officers of the Divisional Staff. There were one or two disappointments in the results particularly when Strickland was beaten by Jones and Barnshaw by Price, but the Judges' verdict was absolutely correct.

Corpl, Arthur, Inniskilling Dragoons, vs Pte. Brownsworth, Leicesters. Arthur knocked his man out after a series of rapid hits across the head.

Sergt Mcintosh R. W, Fusiliers, vs. Sergt. Beagley East Yorks. Sergt Mcintosh retired without fighting owing to a damaged hand.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

SECOND ROUND.

Pte Healy, Leicesters, vs. Lce Corpl. Callear, Worcesters. It was a hard and well fought three rounds. An extra round of one minute was fought and finally Pte Healy won.

Lce-Corpl Panton, Middlesex vs Lce Corpl Manning, Northamptons. Manning won after a great fight to the end.

Pte. Robson, Durhams, vs Pte Hookings, Lincolns Robson had his man out in the second round with a thundering hit on the mark.

Pte. Calloway, the Queens, vs. Vol. Wright, G. I. P. Vols.

Wright threw up the sponge in the second round after having had enough to last him for a week.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

SEMI-FINALS.

Lce Corpl Price, S.W. Borderers, vs. Lce Corpl. Barnshaw, the Queens. This was a great fight to the end, and if Barnshaw lost he had the sympathy of the audience.

Bombr Griffin, 11th Battery, R. F. A., beat Sandford, S. W. Borderers.

BOYS' COMPETITION.

Boy Jones, Lincolns, vs Boy Glossop, Worcesterses. Jones gave in the second round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

SECOND ROUND.

Pte. Strickland, 14th Hussars, vs Pte Jones S. W. Borderers. After a really good fight Jones won.

Lce Corpl Baker, Worcesters, vs. Pte Marks, Middlessex Regt. Pte. Marks won.

Pte Makins, Lincolns, vs. Dr. Hemmings, Worcesters. Dr. Hemmings won.

THE KADIR CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The "KadirCup" has been won by Lieutenant H. A. Vernon, King's Royal Rifles, Jubbulpore, who beat Gordon, Birch and Vernon in the finals.

The "Hoghunters' Cup" was taken by R. Warren.

THE ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will be held in Bombay at a place to be hereafter notified and will commence on Saturday the 17th April 1909 for Bombay players (i.e. those residing within 40 miles of the City of Bombay), and on Wednesday the 12th May 1909 for the Second Section consisting of up-country players and six of the best Bombay players.

Any chess player can take part in the Tournament on his sendingito the Secretaries a written application, giving his full name and address, with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 10. Bombay players declared ineligible for competition in the Second Section, as provided for in Rule 3, will have half their entrance fee refunded to them. Applications of Bombay players should reach the Secretaries on or before the 11th April, and of the up-country players on or before the 1st May.

The Tournament will be held in two Sections:—In the First Section Bombay players only will play among themselves and play will commence on Saturday the 17th April 1909. Only the first six players out of these in the order of merit, will be entitled to play in the Second Section.

In the Second Section, on the issue of which will depend the adjudgment of prizes, the abovementioned six Bombay players and all the up-country players will be entitled to compete.

In each Section every player shall have to play one game with every other player in that Section.

The Tournament Hall will be open from 8 to 10 S. T. in the morning and from 5-30 to 10-45 S. T. in the evening. Players paired off may, by mutual agreement, arrange about their meeting at any time. If no agreement is come to, play is understood to commence at 7-45 S. T. in the evening at the Tournament Hall.

Players coming from up-country should, on their arrival in Bombay, communicate their New Address to the Secretaries.

The games shall be played on the English method and according to the Rules, copy of which may be had from the Secretaries on application.

Five prizes will be given as under :—First (Championship) prize of Rs. 500, Second Rs. 200, Third Rs. 90, Fourth Rs. 50, Fifth Rs. 30; a Special prize will be given to the player who has not lost a single game in the Second Section of Rs. 30 : Total Rs. 900.

A Chess Problem Solution Tourney will also be held on the day of the distribution of prizes, and a prize of Rs. 30 will be awarded to the player handing in the correct solution in the shortest time. This Tourney will be open for competition to all players without any entrance fee. Intending competitors should however send their names to the Secretaries three days previous to the day of competition.

In the Second Section in case of a tie for any of the prizes, that prize and the next, (the number of prizes being equal to number of players coming in for the tie) will be equally divided among such players, unless they agree to decide the point by a round of one or more games between themselves. But if the tie is for the First prize, same shall be decided by a further round of three games each between the players having equal scores. Should there be against a tie, the prizes, as in the first part of this Rule, shall be equally divided. When ties have to be played off, the first move in the first game shall be at the option of the player who had black pieces when playing with his opponent in the Second Section.

No player shall, during play, leave the room without the consent of his opponent, except for a reasonable time for refreshments, etc., and then too, after making his move, if it is his turn to play.

When a game is not finished upto the time of closing on any particular day, it should be adjourned and played out subsequently, on any day within a week, during hours not reserved for the daily play; provided that such day shall not be later than the day before the one fixed for the distribution of prizes. Such day shall be fixed upon, at the time of the adjournment, by mutual agreement, or, in the absence of agreement, by the Umpire present. Before an adjournment takes place, the player, whose turn it is to move, shall give his move in a sealed envelope, to the Secretaries or the Umpire present.

No player shall take more than seven minutes to consider any single move, after he has been called upon by the Umpire present to make his move. The Umpire shall not however call upon any player to move unless requested so to do by the opponent.

Should a player not appear within one hour of the time appointed or agreed upon for play to commence, he shall forfeit his game for the day, unless his opponent agrees to play off the game on a subsequent occasion, which shall not be later than the day before the one fixed for the distribution of prizes.

Each player shall, either himself or by a substitute make a note of the moves made on both sides in every game that he plays, and the winner of the game shall, within a reasonable time, furnish a copy of it to the Secretaries; otherwise the win will not be placed to his credit. In case of a draw if the players do not agree as to who is to furnish the copy, both parties are bound to supply it.

Draws count as half a game to each party.

If after playing one or more games any player withdraw from the competition, all the games played by him, whether won or lost, shall be cancelled; nor shall he be entitled to a refund of any portion of his Entrance Fee, except as provided for in Rule 2.

In all cases of dispute the decision of the Umpires shall be final. In case of dispute arising from any other cause whatsoever and not provided for by the above Rules the decision of the Committee shall be final.

If the number of lady players joining the Tournament is more than three, a special prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the lady who secures the largest number of wins amongst the lady players.

Any player or visitor will be expelled from the Tournament Hall by order of the Secretaries present for such conduct as causes, or is likely to cause annoyance to others in the Hall. All communications to be addressed to—The Secretaries, All-India Championship Chess Tournament of 1909, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 22.

NAWAB WALI-UD-DIN KHAN, the second son of the late Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umra, has been appointed a Supernumerary Captain of the Imperial Service Corps. Like the late Nawab Ziffar Jung, this young nobleman has had a thorough English training and education, having lived some years in England.

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Early last month, I mentioned that owing to the insufficient number of Judges on H. H. Nizam's High Court Bench, the Government had accepted the recommendation for an additional Judge and submitted the same for the confirmation of His Highness. I hear on good authority that there are no less than twelve applications for the new judgeship from amongst the practising Vakils, including one or two Barristers. It is thought, however, that the selection will fall on an official of the Service, and it is mentioned that the present Sessions Judge of Gulburga will be nominated. I have already stated that Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami is an Honours' man of the Oxford University and a Barrister of standing. If the rumour be true, his elevation to the High Court Bench will be popular.

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Mr. Syed Mahmood, the Chief Paigah Secretary of the late Sir Khurshed Jah's Estate, with some judicial and revenue officers, proceeded this morning to Ganjoti to decide some undisposed cases, partial inquiries into which were instituted during the recent tour of the present representative of the Estate, Nawab Luthfuddin Khan.

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After the floods of September last, diversions were made to the Afzulgunj and Oliphant Bridges which were partially washed away, and thereafter traffic was resumed. The diversions must of necessity have cost a lot of money and took nearly two months to complete. But it also took some time for the Relief Committee and their Engineering experts to realise that these diversions would have to be demolished when the Bridges were reconstructed. The new foundations having been laid, it was then only found necessary to throw out temporary bridges to maintain communication with the city and two such have been erected—one alongside the Afzulgunj Bridge, which has been open to traffic within the past ten days, and another behind the Residency Escort Lines, leading to the Chudderghast Durwaza. For the latter, justification could be pleaded, as what was done to the Oliphant Bridge only allowed pedestrians to walk over, though with difficulty: the temporary bridge next to the Afzulgunj Bridge is also necessary; but the question is why was not this done at the very onset instead of throwing away a large sum of money over the diversion, which took just the same length of time to complete?

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LION-CATCHER.

"I want a mountain lion," said Kit Carson to me, (writes Mr R. B Townshend in a Home contemporary) "and you are the man to get him." That was because I, Juan Sanchez, had been Kit Carson's favourite scout all through our great war with the Navajos. You have heard, senor, how we tamed those wild savages, and brought their nation away from their own mountains and took them captive over to Bosque Redondo on the Pecos. "You shall have the lion, my Captain," I answered him. "I will find a lioness with cubs and kill her, and then I will bring up her cubs for you, and you shall have them just as tame as cats." "But," said Kit Carson, "that is not what I want at all." You must get me a big lion, now at once, all alive and as cross as the fiend, but with his claws clipped, and his jaws muzzled, and a collar round his neck. I am going to send him to the President at Washington, to show him just how we have brought the Navajos for him to Bosque Redondo, well tamed." "That is a hard task, my captain," I answered him, "but may be Juan Sanchez can do it for you. Give me one week and you shall have your lion, or may be I will be meat for the lion's cubs."

So I left him, and considered my plans. And I called to my two sons, Mauricio and Alejandro, and we got on our horses and took our lassoes with us, and we rode to the Indian pueblo of Cochiti, by the Rio Grande. For I knew that there were many lions in the canon of the Rio Grande above Cochiti, and the Cochiti Indians had helped us against the Navajos, so I asked the cacique of their pueblo if he could also help me in this thing. "You know well that I can," said the cacique; for you know that in this pueblo we have the brothers of the lion who belong to the mokatsh hanutsh." That, senor, is a name they give to a great family of the Indians who say that their great-great-grandfather was a lion. Accordingly the cacique sent the Indian who was head of the family of the lion to help us, and he led us by a long trail, upon to the high mesa west of the Rio Grande where in the old days the Navajos used to lie in wait to kill the Indians of Cochiti and the other pueblos. And there he showed us two lions' huts in black stone which are idols of the Indians that have been there ever since the time of Cortez and Montezuma. And we stood a little way off while he talked to his idols in his own tongue and poured sacred corn meal over them, performing his idolatrous rites and asking them to show him quickly one of their wild brothers, and not to be angry if he caught him alive and carried him away to another country. This is a sort of witchcraft that the Indians use, and afterwards we four rode along the mesa, and the two dogs of the Indian smelled about everywhere looking for the scent of a lion. I partly believe those idols must have listened to the Indian's prayers, for presently we found a big lion feeding on a deer that he had killed. But when the lion heard the dogs and saw us he left the deer and ran like a yellow streak through the tall pines, and the dogs ran after him. We four galloped like fury, but he was too swift for us, and we lost sight of him for a while.

And then we heard the dogs baying far off, and we rode to the sound, and there we found them. The lion had fled over the edge of the mesa where it breaks down for thousands of feet towards the Rio Grande, and where also the low pinon trees grow instead of tall pines. And here the lion had climbed up into a pinon tree, and was snarling down at the dogs who were baying below. We left our horses up above as the ground was so broken, and with our lassoes in our hands we went close to the tree. And first of all the Indian talked to his brother in the tree, all begged his pardon for what we were going to do; but his brother in the tree only gnashed his teeth at him and snarled louder. Then the Indian went nearer and showed him a little charm that he took from his pouch, the figure of a lion chipped out of flint, quite small, like a seal, which he carried tied to a flint arrowhead But the charm only made the lion swear worse than before. "Now," said I to the Indian, "let me charm him. No charm draws like a lasso" I could not throw my lasso at him there in the pinon, though he was only about fifteen feet up, because of the branches in the way, but I went to an arroyo near by and got a long forked stick from a quahenay tree, and with that I went to the foot of the pinon and began to climb up it while the others shouted to distract him. And when I had got high enough I made the noose of the lasso quite small and with the long stick I tried to put it over the lion's head. But he struck at it with his paw and pushed it away; however, it made him climb further out where the bough became weaker. Then I went out after him and tried again, and the thin part of the bough was so unsteady that he could not spare a paw to strike with, and suddenly I managed to slip the noose over his head. Instantly I dropped the other end to my son Mauricio below, and he ran in and tied it round the base of the tree, and I arranged the middle of the lasso over the thick part of the bough, and poked up the lion with the stick till at last he made a leap to get out of the tree and fell down scrabbling through the branches, and the lasso brought him up short, so that he hung by the neck about three feet from the ground. His fore and hind paws were beating the air like the arms of a windmill, but my sons rushed in with their lassoes and caught him by the feet as if he had been a bull in the corral.

Then I slipped very quick down the tree and untied my lasso from the base of it before the lion was quite choked to death, but he was struggling so hard still that I took a round turn of the rope on the tree and gave that end to the Indian to hold while I made him safe. The lion was now choked nearly senseless, and he drew his breath very loud and hard, so I slacked the noose a little with a stick that he might not die. Then my sons with their lassoes held his feet tight while I took my knife and, with the help of a hard oak stick, I cut his claws quite short, one by one. And I put the oak stick as a gag between his jaws and fastened on a rawhide muzzle I had brought for the purpose, and also a strong rawhide collar round his neck. Then I tied his four legs all together as we tie a sheep's, and there lay the wild lion of the mountains as helpless as a sheep. After that we took a strong pole of quakenasp and strung the lion to it and carried it up to where we had left the horses, on top of the mesa, and then the Indian went back to Cochiti and brought for us a big bull's hide and we laid the lion all tied and bound as he was, on the hide, and we fastened our lassoes to the edge of it and drew him over the mesa as if on a sledge. And so we fetched him down to Cochiti, where all the family of the mokatsh hanutsh, the lion's brothers, patted him and made their peace with him according to the forms of their superstition, but many of them were afraid of the whole matter, for they feared bad luck if they sent away their brother to the country of the Americans. But I was determined that, happen what might, the thing that Kit Carson wanted should be done. For though he was an American he was married to a Mexican wife, and was like one of ourselves. So I put the lion on a waggon and took him to Kit Carson, who was at Maxwell's, on the Cimarron and he sent him on with a waggon-train to be given to the President.

But perhaps those Indians had sense in fearing bad luck. For Kit Carson fell ill with his heart, and went to Fort Leyon, on the Arkansas, to be cured by the army doctor, and died there in his bed, he the bravest war captain against the wild Navajos we ever had. And the lion we had taken so much trouble to catch escaped from the waggonmaster in the Raton mountains when he took off the muzzle to feed him, and the lion fled back to the mountains, and I expect by now he has got rid of his collar also, and his claws have grown sharp again and he is more fierce and more wild than before. And the Washington President also has released the Navajos from their captivity at Bosque Redondo, and has allowed them to go back to their own country and I think presently they will slip the collar and sharpen their teeth and their claws will grow long and their hearts grow bold and we shall have to fight them all over again without Kit Carson to lead us. Whether or no Kit Carson had any magical charm with which he tamed them I do not know but I do know that was only by his skill and his power that we were able to take captive the Navajo nation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SIDDONS TRADITION.

The word is the richer for the acting of Mrs. Siddons, of Garrick of Edmund Kean, by the wealth of tradition they have left behind them. Only we are sometimes made to feel that these are the retrospective riches of the spendthrift, that we have squandered our patrimony and have "come down." We have been to a Bernhardt whirlwind; listened to a "My dear, you should have seen Rachel!" and gone off to bed protesting against the implied shabby genteel state of the modern stage. And this in happy unconsciousness that we are getting ready to talk what our children and grandchildren will call rot, or rot's equivalent, about Irving and Coquelin. For of course there is going to be an Irving and a Coquelin tradition.

Now, traditions mustn't be allowed to have things all their own way. In this very entertaining book Garrick is allowed to give himself hopelessly away, and the Siddons tradition of absolute pre-eminence has a very healthy smack dealt it. Mrs. Siddons herself has left it on record that when she played Lady Anne to Garrick's Richard he made her turn her face away from the audience whenever she addressed him, so that they could concentrate with greater certainty on his own. This is as clumsy a piece of poaching as actor-manager need blush for, and ought to settle Garrick's artistic hash, however credibly he may have mimed. Mrs. Siddons, of course in our real bogey, the Lady Macbeth bestriding the stage so colossally that the best of her successors are constrained to peep about to find themselves graves as little dishonorable as may be. Mrs. Siddons, we read, was diffident about following the famous. Mrs. Pritchard, and Lord Harcourt, a great admirer of our bogey's, wrote that "to say she was superior to Mrs. Pritchard would be talking nonsense, because I do not think that is possible." This is fine, unless we are to take that Lord Harcourt's "I do not think that is possible!" is an echo of still earlier tradition. Boaden admits, in a comparison of Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Crawford, that "scream for scream and distortion for distortion, the Alicia of Mrs. Crawford was many degrees more terrific than that of Mrs. Siddons." We should like to back Sarah Bernhardt's La Tosca, scream for scream and distortion for distortion, against anything Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Crawford ever put up in the way of the horrific. What has happened that Mrs. Siddons contrives to swing actresses admittedly her equal in many parts and able to concede the odds when it comes to distorting and screaming? It must be the work of those clumsy and extravagant fellows the dramatic critics. Listen to Hazlitt:—

Mrs. Siddons raised tragedy to the skies, or brought it down from thence. . . . It was something above nature. . . . She was not less than a goddess or than a prophetess inspired by the gods. . . . She was Tragedy personified. . . . She was the stateliest ornament of the public mind. . . . She was not only the idol of the people, she not only hushed the tumultuous shouts of the pit in breathless expectation and quenched the blaze of surrounding beauty in silent tears, but to the retired and lonely student, through long years of solitude, her face has shone as if an eye had appeared from heaven; her name has been as if a voice had opened the chambers of the human heart or as if a trumpet had awakened the living and the dead.

It was the fashion in those days for critics to descant upon the actress's physical perfections, conveying slily to a discerning public that they languished whilst they praised. Boaden declares that Mrs. Siddons's eye was like the diamond, and "singularly well placed;" that she was endowed with sufficient muscle to bestow a roundness upon the limbs, &c. To an Irish critic she was the very "daisy, primrose, tuberose, sweetbriar, furzeblossom, gilliflower, wallflower, cauliflower, auricula, and rosemary; in short, the Bouquet of Parnassus." It was this same gentleman who declared that the house to see he was crammed with hundreds more than it would hold, and that several ladies fainted with emotion before the curtain rose. Of Mrs. Siddons's Hermione Campbell says that she looked the statue to perfection, showing a beauty of head, neck, shoulders, and arms that Praxiteles might have studied. "The heart of everyone who saw her as she burst from the resemblance of sculpture into motion and embraced her daughter must throb and glow at the recollection." This is too general to be satisfying. How are we to compare the grandiose coming to life which might be anybody's with Ellen Terry's wistful almost whimsical smile playing round her lips, or that would play if they were not marble, and that she cannot quite keep out of her eyes?

Dramatic criticism, weakling though it be has, one ventures to think, some on. Even old Sarcey could do you a line from "Phedre" as Rachel did it, and then as Sarah Bernhardt does it, turning her inability to thunder like the older actress into the positive gain of a subtler, more languorous, despairing abandonment. Mr. Arthur Symons has given us the unforgettable atmosphere of the Bernhardt performance, the voice "laid tinglingly on one's spinal cord," the obscure sensation of peril "as when the lioness leaps into the cage"; he has given us Duse's "sculpture of the soul upon the body, and Rejane's vulgarity "as nature is vulgar." Another modern critic has told us all we need to know about Coquelin's Moliere in "the tilted nose that seems to flink with perceptiveness like a terrier's. Compare this expressive, intimate criticism, calling to life before you thing criticised, with what not only the dramatic critics but the really clever people had to say in praise or blame. Swift in the "Journal to Stella" disposes of Mrs. Oldfield as "the drab that acts Cato's daughter." Johnson said of Mrs. Pritchard that in common life she was a "vulgar idiot, but when she appeared on the stage seemed to be inspired by gentility and understanding." And yet the overwhelming traditions come down, in spite of the baldness of the evidence, the woeful lack of particularity. We must go to sidelights and learn how Lord Byron's mother was carried out of her box in hysterics during a performance of Mrs. Siddons, crying out "My Biron oh my Biron!" The actress herself was often overcome to such an extent that she had to be helped off the stage after the fall of the curtain. On one occasion the actor Young, playing Beverley to Mrs. Siddons's Mrs. Beverley in "The Gamester," was so much moved at her acting that his throat swelled and he was unable to speak until she said to him in a low voice, "Mr. Young, recollect yourself!" Mrs. Siddons was a firm believer in "feeling" a part, and whenever she played Constance in "King John" always followed the whole of the play from the wings, so that real tears were forced into her eyes by the actual working up of her feelings Whereas Irving would lash himself into a passion by shaking a ladder fixed to the wall!

Mention of Irving brings one back to the matter in hand. Mrs. Siddons was undoubtedly a very great actress for you cannot "boom" anybody in perpetuity, but we do not despair of looking on her like again, if, indeed, we have never looked on her better. But it must be stated definitely that there is no successor, or possibility of successor, to Irving and Coquelin, let our children say what they will We have seen the last of Shylock, Iago, Charles I, and Louis XI., of Tartuffe M. Jourdain, and delightful Mascarille. When Mrs. Cibber died, Garrick came out with the characteristic "Then Tragedy has expired with her!" One feels very much like saying that with Irving Melodrama and with Coquelin Comedy came to an end. Only this might look like encouraging a further tradition, and that, of course, would never do.

FIGHTING THE RABBIT.

The rabbit-trapper, who makes a hard and rather precarious living by sending the rabbits he catches to markee or by drying and selling their skins, is a man who is not regarded kindly by the large stock raisers in Australia. Yet it is probable that as long as the rabbit remains in partial possession of the land, so long the rabbit-trapper will be found there too.

It is only in the open plains, away from natural watercourses, that the rabbit pest in Australia can be attacked in wholesale fashion by means of poisoned water, and its use has to be confined entirely to the summer season. Even at that season, and in such country the rabbits can still hold their own on the frontages of the rivers. It is quite impossible to fence in with wire netting the network of creeks and lagoons and the long extent of river bank so as to reap any advantage from the rabbit's summer thirst. Drives may sometimes take the place of poisoned water, although they have not the same efficiency and cost more in labour. Enclosures of wire netting are erected in suitable spots, with long and widely extending wings, all drawing together to the entrance of the yard. Between these the rabbits are driven, and so yarded, and then killed in detail. But there will always be a number of the more wary and older ones that escape a drive, just as it is always found that a certain number escape the poisoned water. So that even when all the advantage that the summer heat gives the squatter has been taken there will still be left a sufficient number of the hardiest of both sexes to restock the land. And if he is so unwise as to rest from his labours, then when he rides or drives through the run after the early autumn rains he will see the tiny youngsters sitting up in thick company in the warrens.

So when the winter season comes other means are put into practice. Where there are big warrens fumigators are set to work. Coke and charcoal are burnt in a cylinder set up on wheels, somewhat after the fashion of a wheelbarrow, with a pump and delivery pipe attached. The pipe is introduced into a hole and the carbonic acid gases of combustion pumped in. Wherever the smoke curls out of an opening, that opening is carefully stopped with a shovelful of earth. Some of the warrens are of very great extent, and perhaps need several fumigators working together to deal with them effectually. The work is not properly completed until every hole bas had its dose of gas and been safely plugged. But even then, on examination the next day, it will be found, almost invariably, that some burrows have been opened, either by rabbits that where outside at the time of fumigation or by others which have escaped asphyxiation owing to an air lock in some remote corner of their underground runs. The process of fumigating has the advantage of being the most painless way in which the rabbit may meet his death. But, unfortunately, it depends for its success on the rabbit being in the warren at the time, And there are many rabbits which scarcely enter the warrens at all.

A further method of winter campaign, generally used in conjunction with the fumigators and of especial value on the river flats, is poisoning by means of phosphorised wheat and pollard. Sticks of phosphorus are dissolved in bisulphide of carbon and added to a preparation of sugar and flour paste, and the mixture stirred or churned carefully with a certain proportion of grain or pollard. This prepared food is then laid out on freshly turned soil. On large runs a cart is made use of for the purpose, with the hoe of a cultivator fixed behind in connection with a hopper set up on the body of the cart and worked off one of the wheels. The man driving feeds the hopper, and the poisoned food drops down a tin tube into the furrow scratched by the hoe. A network of these furrows is run round the warrens or over the river flats, so that the rabbits, coming and going, cross them. The success of the method depends on the rabbit's habit of scratching on the surface of the earth—making, as it were, the beginnings of burrows—and of playing on the earth thus freshly turned, with inquisitive examination of scratches made by other individuals. When the rabbit comes on the freshly turned burrow it follows it along, and so comes upon the phosphorised food. The taste of the phosphorous is not disagreeable to it, it eats greedily of the preparation. Some say that the phosphorescent glow in the dark is an attraction. The death is slow—a question of days,—and is probably one of the most painful that could be suffered. The phosphorus literally burns its way through the entrails.

All these methods of fighting the rabbit pest are considered legitimate means by the man who is using the land on a large scale for raising sheep and cattle. The rabbit, by such means, is killed as useless vermin. No man makes a living at the work, except indirectly. But the rabbit-trapper, working alone, is in a different category. He depends for his living upon the continued existence of the rabbit. His income results from the sale of the fresh body or of the dry skin. In the early days of the trouble the authorities used to pay "scalp money." It soon became obvious that this was not leading to extermination. Extermination meant the loss of a living to a number of individuals. Nothing could be easier than to let go a doe heavy in young or to deal gently with a nest of newly born young ones. And doubtless this was often, and is still often, done by the professional trapper. That is why the squatter looks askance at him and at any method of killing which makes the rabbit a profitable article of commerce. Once admit that the rabbit is a useful article of commerce, and the difficulties of the large stock-raiser are multiplied a hundredfold.

The rabbit-trapper's stronghold is in the thickly wooded ranges. There the creeks run in the driest summer. The cracks and crannies of the granite outcrops and the wealth unnumbered of fallen hollow logs make warrens superfluous and put such methods of warfare as fumigators or poisoned water out of court. A feeble battle is waged by means of phosphorised food, but the brunt of the work of keeping the rabbit within some bounds falls on the rabbit trapper. As long as the rabbit holds its own in such country the trapper will keep his hunting grounds. And to those who have attempted to exterminate the rabbit in such country it will be seen that both rabbit and trapper have obtained there the much-prized privilege of fixity of tenure.

The trapper's plant consists of a calico tent, the usual camping outfit of pots and pans, an old adze and a gross of steel gins with stout springs. He will probably be able to pick up enough old fencing wire to make pegs for holding down the traps and for fashioning bows to dry the skins on. His is no light work either. The first round is made at sunrise. After breakfast a portion of the traps are shifted. They should all be shifted at least once in three days. Another round is made at sunset, and a third round at about nine o'clock at night. Often when a heavy catch has been taken at the last round, with the rabbits to be either skinned or cleaned afterwards, it will be midnight before the return is made to camp.

SOME SOVRAN REMEDIES.

The story concerning the rheumatic old woman and her potato, which was recently published in a Midland newspaper and has since been going the round of the daily press, reminds one of many similar old-time superstitions. In these prosaic days, it seems almost impossible that anyone could ever have believed in the power of the potato, simply carried in the pocket, as a cure for rheumatism, and yet it is quite within the memory of old folk still living that the belief was once more or less general, at any rate in the South of England. The idea was that as the potato shrivelled and became dried up, it absorbed the rheumatism from the body of the wearer; but one important point regarding the cure was overlooked in the case recently published. It was essential that the potato, to be successful in its errand, should have been stolen—a fine example of good resulting from evil!

Wicked deeds of a more serious character than potato-stealing often seem to have been associated with the efficacy of these articles of cure, among which the relics of crime were always popular. A piece of the gibbet on which some notorious criminal had been hanged was invariably considered "good" for something, and even the post which served to mark the spot where the evil-doer had expiated his offence years before was still supposed to possess some of the healing virtues of the actual gibbet. Thus on Ditchling Common, in Sussex, many a passer-by stopped to detach a small portion of "Jacob's Post," which to this day marks the spot where the body of the murderer, Jacob Harris, swung in chains by the wayside in the year 1734. So great, indeed, was the demand at one time for the splinters of Jacob's Post as an infallible cure for the toothache, that the fateful relic was reduced to a mere stump in the ground. A Sussex archæologist indeed, goes so far as to declare that an old lady, resident in these parts for many years, had so sound a belief in the post that she carried a bit of it in her pocket for years after the last tooth in her head had disappeared.

One might expect superstitious beliefs to linger longer on a Sussex common than any where else in the kingom, and so one is not surprised to learn, on the recent authority of the local road-mender, whose age is close upon four score years, that the waters of the spring on Ditchling Common are "wonderful good for the eyes," and this in spite of the fact that, to quote the old man's words again, the water is "full of animals." Practically all the common plants of the wayside, many of which, as everyone knows, are really possessed of healing powers and are largely used even to-day in the composition of medicines, have been credited at one time or another with properties of a very marvellous kind. The Carline thistle, named, so it is said, in memory of Charlemagne, is credited with having cured the whole of that monarch's army of the plague, while that quaint plant, the round-leaved sundew, was administered by old-time herbalists under the name of "Youthwort" as an antidote to the common complaint of old age! Agrimony—a pretty weed plentiful enough in chalky districts—is said to derive its name from the Greek word for cotaract, argema, for the cure of which distressing malady it had an undeserved reputation. In our own country the golden saxifrage was once considered "the" remedy for melancholia; while, when everything else failed in curing any particular disorder, the herbalist would fall back upon the snails—still a very common plant—which was guaranteed "to make whole and sound all inward hurts and outward wounds."

From the earliest times many strange beliefs have existed in connection with birds, and even to-day the rural dwellers of our own country are apt to regard them with superstitious feelings. But we have advanced beyond the ignorant period when drapers were wont to hang up the dried bodies of kingfishers in their shops in order to keep away moth from their cloths and woollens; and one never hears nowadays of a young lady carrying the skin of the same unfortunate bird concealed about her person in the hope of gaining "grace and beauty." Yet we are assured that plain young women once had recourse to such measures, the idea being that the wearer might extract these desirable qualities from the dead body of the beautiful bird tucked into her bosom. Here we have a parallel, though in the opposite sense, to the theory of the potato and its effect upon rheumatism. Superstitious beliefs concerning the kingfisher as a power against evil seem to have been particularly strong in the east.

One of the most curious and unpleasant beliefs ever entertained in this country was that of swallowing a live toad as a cure for cancer with the idea that the reptile would discover the seat of the malady, and consume its virulence. Even more foolish and cruel were the precautions taken against the supposed evil effects of a shrew-mouse runing over a horse, cow, or sheep while the animal was lying down. If this happened the latter was declared to be seized with "cruel anguish," and threatened with the loss of the use of its limb. A "shrew-ash" was the remedy for this misfortune, the twigs of the tree being gently applied to the affected parts to relieve the pain. As a preventive measure, all owners of cattle used to keep ready to hand a "shrew-ash," which, once "medicated," retained its healing properties for ever. The talisman was prepared as follows: Into the stem from which the ash twigs were to be taken was bored a hole, and into the latter an unfortunate live shrew was thrust, the hole being then closed. Of all the ignorant and senseless beliefs connected with "sovran remedies," surely this was the worst.

THE THOUGHT MACHINE.

Waldon is an inventor.

Last Wednesday, soon after dinner, as I sat at peace with all men and my first cigar, dreaming over the glowing embers, he burst in upon my solitude, filling the ruddy gloom with the force of his intense personality.

Away with dreams. Waldon had another inventon.

"Well, you are a stranger, old chap! What have you been doing?"

"Well, old man," said Waldon, with almost tragic solemnity, and ruthlessly crushing his cigar in his hand, "I have made the discovery of my life," and he paused.

I did not speak. I knew it was unnecessary. Many times had Waldon made the discovery of his life, and little good had it done him; but he was a strong man and a perennial fount of hope, and he really was clever, so I always listened to him with interest. I was generally well repaid, for he was full of originality.

"Yes," he said, coming back from dreamland with a start, "let me tell you about it. I have made a thought machine. It is a wonderful thing. I can catch your thoughts as they go flying through space just as easily as other men catch wireless telegrams. I know it sounds wild, but really it's very simple."

"It will be deucedly inconvenient, to say the least of it," I said.

"No, no," he answered, laughing, "you are looking too far

BY THE WAY.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ROMANCE.

Unlike so many American millionaires, Mr. George Westinghouse, father of a recent bridegroom, was not cradled in absolute poverty. His father was a mechanical engineer in a small way of business and it was in the paternal works that he started his journey to millions. When the Civil War broke out the young engineer fought gallantly both as soldier and sailor; and it was after his return to his native Schenectady that he began his career as an inventor, with the discovery of an ingenious railway "frog." Soon after followed his revolutionary invention of the vacuum brake, which to-day is of world-wide use.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN BRITAIN.

St. Piran, the patron of Cornwall, whose festival fell on March 5, was a vagrom Irish hermit. He has given his name to several Cornish parishes, including Perranzabuloe, which is a corruption of the Latin for Biran-on-the-Sand. Sceptics who scoffed at Piran's existence were put to shame seventy years ago by a shifting of this sand after a storm which revealed his oratory; and an appeal has recently been made for funds to preserve what must be the oldest Christian place of worship in Britain.

WEEK-DAY SNOW AND SUNDAY SNOW.

The "Lancet" has been making an analysis of London snow on a week-day and on a Sunday. The Sunday snow showed roughly a fifth of the amount of impurities present in the week-day snow, but perhaps the most significant difference of all was that while the week-day snow contained as much 3·36 grains of sulphuric acid per ten pounds the Sunday snow contained practically none. These comparative results demonstrate pretty sharply that is chiefly due to the combustion complete as well as incomplete) of coal that London owes its sullied air.

CREMATION IN GERMANY.

During the year 1908 the total number of bodies disposed of by cremation in Germany was, the "British Medical Journal" states, 4,050, as against 2,977 in 1907, showing an increase of 1,073, or 36 per cent. Among those whose remains were cremated were 1,474 females. The classification according to religious creeds gives some interesting results. While the enormous majority of persons cremated were described as Lutherans, there was a considerable body of Catholics notwithstanding the prohibition issued, we believe, by Leo XIII. For some reason, in Germany, as in France, cremation does not seem to appeal to Freethinkers. In 2,517 cases, all coming under the head of Lutherans, the incineration was accompanied by religious rites.

SECRETARY KNOX.

Secretary Knox, the head of President Taft's Cabinet, is chief partner of a law firm in Pittsburgh. He had the legal management of the Panama Canal purchase, and carried it through admirably. The problem, a writer in the "Munsey" recalls, was to get the canal at a fair price, with a good title, and without domestic scandal or international friction: "Whom are you going to engage for this work on the canal transfer?" asked the President, assuming that the Attorney-General would engage some great firm of lawyers as experts in the work. "As it's the first big piece of work since I came in I have decided to do it myself," replied Knox. He handled the entire transaction in person, sending an assistant to Paris to go together the necessary mass of material. When all as ready, the Attorney-General himself went to Paris to make the final examination. He was there just six days, and completed the work.

THE BILL OF COSTS.

There is a good story of the bill of expenses for this legal task, which might easily have netted Mr. Knox, in private practice, half a million dollars:—The bill having been sent to the State Deparment for audit, there was great amazement at the law-office's apparent carelessness about figures. Mr. Knox was called up. "Isn't there some mistake about this Panama legal expense bill?" "How so?" inquired Mr. Knox. "Clerk must have dropped a cipher or two off the figures. It reads thirty-nine hundred and some odd dollars." "Well, that's the bill," replied Mr. Knox. It represented, in the main, tolls paid for cablegrams. When the entire transaction was finished some months later, and the United States owned the canal, the whole legal costs for the fifty-million dollar deal were a trifle under eight thousand dollars.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A leaflet issued by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, gives some interesting statistics with regard to the prices of food, etc., during the last decade. The wholesale prices for the average weekly supply of groceries increased from 63·85d. in 1898 to 70·21d. in 1908. The pithead price for coal was in 1898 9s. 11½d. per ton; in 1908 the price was 13s. 3d., an increase of 33 per cent. Cotton-manufactured goods show a slight decrease in price, though the prices for 1906 showed an increase over those of 1898.

SIR L. ALMA TADEMA AND THE PICTURE-DEALER.

Sir L. Alma Tadema tells in the March "Strand" that in 1864 he received a visit from the English picture-dealer Gambart—the picture-dealer par excellence of his day: I remember him on that first visit to me, standing before my easel, on which I had posed my "Coming Out of Church," and instantly exclaiming, "Did you pain that picture for the Vanderdonks?" I assured him of the fact. He asked me if they had seen it, and what was the price. I told him that they had not seen it as yet. "Well, then," said Gambart "I'll take it; and let me have a couple of dozen of that kind at progressive prices each half-dozen." It was really as if he had been buying bales of cotton. Of course, I thought, and not without reason, that my fortune was as good as made. Moreover, Gambart agreed that I might deal with the antique period I loved instead of the Middle Ages, where I had latterly been seeking my subjects. And so it came about that some of the pictures by which Sir L. Alma Tadema is perhaps best known as a painter were included in this first singular bargain.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ANOMALIES.

Notwithstanding the prolonged efforts of the Legislature, uniformity in weights and measures, according to a writer in the "Windsor Magazine," has by no means been attained. It is true that the pound, pint, and yard are everywhere the same, but local weights and measures based upon these still persist. Corn at the present day is sold by more than 100 different kinds of bushels, and the laissez faire attitude assumed by the British farmer on this score seems as impregnable as ever against the assaults of reformers. Again, the farmer in many parts of the country still sells his milk by the barn gallon of seventeen pints, in spite of the fact that it is an illegal measure. The wholesale fruit and vegetable trade is another branch of commerce in which terms are used that are lacking in precision as to the weight which they are supposed to represent.

THE BUNYAM WINDOW IN THE ABBEY.

Visitors to the Abbey will be interested to know that the window selected for the proposed memorial to John Bunyan is the first on the right hand as one enters the building by the main door. Some slight changes have been made in the original designs, as prepared by Mr. Comper, the artist appointed by the Dean, and they have now been finally approved. The work will be at once proceeded with, and at the same time an energetic effort will be made to raise the £1,400 which it is estimated the window will cost. With this end in view a meeting is to be held in the Jerusalem Chamber of the Abbey on Friday, March 26, presided over by the Dean. It is hoped that the fund will receive immediate and generous support. All who wish to be associated with the memorial should send their promises or contributions to the secretaries of the Bunyan Memorial, 4, Southampton row, W. C.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to take, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE TAILOR-MADE SUIT.

Green, brown, and blue are the only colours for the useful tailor-made suit. These colours are carried out in a variety of cloths, serges, and heavy-weight cashmere, and the shades vary from the faintest, scarcely perceptible, to the deepest. Some of the contrasts are pleasing. A black suit, for instance, or a dark blue, an Empire waistcoat in heavy peacock blue ottoman silk, set on a folded belt of black satin and caught with huge buttons. The colour appears again in the cuffs, and at the collar sometimes as velvet pipings, or as embroidery wrought along metal-work. Cinnamon brown is certain to be in high favour, and one of the best contrasts with it is cherry colour. A useful hat for wear with a suit in cinnamon brown fine cloth is one of the new shape, which some milliners are calling the "Beehive," but which whatever it may be named, is the undoubted herald of the early Victorian bonnet. Composed of light straw in wide bands it is trimmed with bunches of cherries, with twists of cheery and brown illusion, and ties of cherry velvet. Brown is rather difficult to wear, and unless the costume is carried out as a whole it fails of success.

LACK OF PARIS INFLUENCE.

The cut of the true English tailor-made has not in the least been influenced by any of the suggestions from Parisian houses. No idea of loose, sloppy, and flowing lines, illustrative of artistic ideas, has even been considered, and we retain the tailor-made in its perfection of neatness. Some of the coats have a straight seam right down the centre of the back, coats are cut just as they have been for some time past. The height of the wearer is carefully taken into account when coats are cut, and they ought to reach almost to the knees when fairly long. The line is rounded off or completed with a square finish, according to the figure, and these details have an importance which every woman who knows how to select a tailor suit takes carefully into account.

WIDER SKIRTS.

The skirt is considerably wider round the hem then it has been for some time, and the kilted skirt is not shown in the new models. All skirts, whether long or short, are closely fitted from the waist to below the knees, and then widen. This new cut must be handled with extreme care in the moulding else its perfection of fall will suffer, so that for the time being a really novel tailor-made is at the disposal of the few. Some of the new skirts are as much as ten or twelve yards wide round the hem, and these, when worn short and without lining afford a most convenient garb for walking. As skirts are unlined, under-skirts have special importance, and they are in the finest of silk, soft satin, charmeuse, and, for hard wear, silk, moirette. There is a new model in which the upper part clings with perfection of details, while the lower flows out into a width corresponding to that of the costume.

A "PREVIOUS" PHYSICIAN.

A volume entitled "Un Medecin du XVIIIme Siecle—Theodore Tronchin (1709-1781). Par Henry Tronchin, Paris. Plon-Nourrit" has more of varied interest than might be supposed from the title page alone, being indeed full of all sorts of matters—quid-quid agunt homines—which, brought before one in a clear and pleasant style, impinge upon each other in natural fashion. Theodore Tronchin was a physician who to a keen intellect allied that touch of the great gift genius which made his ordinary rules of hygiene the mark of a dangerous heretic in the eyes of his fellow-practitioners. As their fearless promulgator had derived them from a premature perception of true commonsense, many of them in due course of time became commonplaces and so, remained until nowadays one of another of them, transformed or distorted is suddenly thrust upon us with drum and trumpet as a novel and startling discovery.

So far as one knows, Theodore Tronchin was the only physician at any rate of great mark, in a family which was distinguished from the days of its rise in Province to those when Remy Tronchin, cavalry officer under Henri IV., joined the Reformers' cause, and found an asylum at Geneva. There from that time onwards members of the family have won high repute in various walks of life. Among them was one, Francois Tronchin, Councillor, of whose unselfish friendship for Voltaire something was here said some time ago. Theodore too was friend as well as physician to Voltaire and it is a tribute to his personality that not only was the ingrained sceptic always on his best behaviour with his doctor but also actually believed in him and in his advice. Here the author of "Candide" was much in the fashion. Indeed, the amount of Court paid to Tronchin by those of great, as of less, reputation might well have turned a head less level than his fortunately happened to be.

He himself of old descent, was connected with some of the oldest families of rank in England; and the list of his patients English and French—among th elatter was the great actress Clairon—included people of many kinds of distinction, Hence, among other attractions, his descendant's volume concerning him gives a very interesting series of sidelights on events and manners of the time.

In medicine as indicated, Tronchin was before his time, and his very moderation must have made him more formidable and hateful to the old wig-block whose pet traditions he quietly combated than any mere rabid iconoclast could have been. Thus he inculcated "the simple life," with a diet depending much on fruit, chosen vegetables, beans and so on—in moderation; complete abstention as a rule from strong waters with a Pauline use of sound wine—in moderation; for persons brought up to regard exertion as the very mischief, exercise—in moderation; and for people whose activity of mind or body was too devouring, rest—in moderation. Then, he was justly indignant with the gross and often fatal abuse of blood-letting, but he did not ban it on occasions fit and few; and here he will find some bakers of consideration to-day. Again, he never regarded ailments as roving imps of darkness, to be exercised collectively by means of violent drugs, prescribed, collectively, by a Faculty that took no heed of the fact that one patient was not exactly the same as another. In fact, Theodore Tronchin was so infernally wise, sensible, persistent, and previous that one is not surprised there was a powerful cabal of physicians finally formed against him. And as he was in medical so he was in private life. Wherefore M. Henry Tronchin's story of his career makes singularly interesting and suggestive reading.

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GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

"MR." ELLALINE TERRISS.

We owe our most profound gratitude to the dramatic critic who, dealing with "The Dashing Little Duke" at the Hicks' Theatre, has informed us that Miss Ellaline Terriss, in assuming the role of the young Duc de Richelieu, thus appears on the stage in masculine attire for the first time. It is not usual to feel infinitely obliged to a newspaper writer for making an inaccurate statement; but the error in this case is a particularly welcome one, because it prevents us from forgetting two uncommonly pretty "examples" of Miss Ellaline Terriss dressed up as a "Mr." Ellaline Terriss—her dashing little officer in "The Gay Gordons," and her "boy-girl" in "The Amazons" at the Court Theatre. In Pinero's play, it will be remembered, she was one of three daughters who ought to have been sons, and who accordingly by way of compromise, were by a disappointed and despairing mother brought up and dressed as boys.

A DASHING LITTLE "SPORT."

Miss Pattie Browne and the late Miss Lily Hanbury were of the trio, but although there was no question about the handsomeness and the cleverness of these ladies, it must have been agreed by all who witnessed the delightful comedy that Miss Ellaline Terriss, in a brown corduroy Norfolk jacket, breeches of the same material, and gamekeeper's long box-cloth leggings, cut the daintiest and most fascinating figure on the stage. She could not but have made a deep impression on the mind, or how is it that I see that most becoming shooting-suit so distinctly now as almost to be able to take and give its measure? Once more, our very best thanks to that dramatic critic for conducting us, however accidentally, into the realms of unusually delicious remembrance. Playgoers have their fickle side—(dramatic author can bear me out in this)—and who can say that the critic's error might not have rescued the lovely visions I have recalled from slipping and falling into the wells of their forgetfulness?

THE PRONUNCIATION TROUBLE.

The attention amiably drawn in the Press to the diversity of opinion existing among members of the Hicks' Theatre company as to the proper pronunciation of "Richelieu" may possibly lead to a settlement of the question in the near future, either by vote or "by order"—as likely as not by the latter. In the meantime, as if the management were over-anxious to please all tastes, and thus to live up to the Seymour Hicksian motto of "A little bit of everything for everybody," we have "Rishlew," "Rishlur," "Ree schloo," and "Rashlur." French names have always been a trouble on the English stage—just as English names have been a trouble on the French; and thereby hangs a little tale of a grand reception scene in a play produced many years ago at the Gaiety Theatre. Before the gilded flunkey announced each guest, a rumbling noise was made "off," to imitate the arrival of a carriage; and this caused a wag in the gallery to surmise, in an uncomfortably loud voice, that the host of the occasion was "having the coals in." This of itself was by no means a funny remark, but it gained great point and humour, when subsequently, the gilded flunkey announced the last guest, "Count de Saxe!"

THE BROKEN BOWL.

What is there about "The Dancing Girl," the critics have been asking, that stamps it so plainly as the product of a bygone age? Why could we so easily sweat, even through we did not know it to be a revival, that the play had not been written this year, or the year before, or perhaps the year before, that? I can give the answer. It is all the fault, if fault it be, of the second act. "The Broken Bowl." A thing is done in this act which does not belong to the drama of to-day, but which belongs very much to the drama of a good many days ago—to a period in fact, which one rarely looks back upon without running across Mrs. Kendal, The Bancrofts, T. W. Robinson, and John Hare in the heyday of their youth. The naughty, and therefore "awfully nice," Duke of Guisebury, disgusted with the world for taking his amiable vices too seriously, kicks a footstool into a corner and throws a large sofa cushion at a flower-bowl. The bowl is broken—and it is broken for a purpose. Enter the little lame girl. Sybil Crake, Guisebury's good angel, who looks first at the broken bowl, then at the distressed Duke, and then at us; and we know by her manner, and by the expression in her eyes, that she is investing the breakage with an inner and symbolic meaning.

AN ECHO.

Sybil, with an air of mournful and ominous intensity, takes the broken bowl in her hands, and delivers herself of words to this effect: "Look here!" (turning to the distressed Duke) "this bowl is broken but it can be mended! See?" (fitting a fragment of the China into a more or less suitable cavity) "your life could be mended even as this bowl! Why not pick up the pieces?" This, of course, is an echo from the drama "as she was spoke" in the days when people were saying that whiskers were becoming more fashionable every day and that steam was really a wonderful invention. The stage is not so artificial new as it used to be: its people go in for plain speaking, and do not build their words upon symbols and emblems—except, of course, in the poetic drama, where it is usual to attach tremendous importance to the actions of three witches, or to the condition of the surface of an enchanted well, and to allow these things to dominate the dialogue for the rest of the play. The reason why "The Dancing Girl" seems old-fashioned is in "The Broken Bowl." (By the way, my abominable handwriting was responsible for Miss Rose Norreys, the orginal Sybil, appearing in the "Green Room" as Miss Rose "Nancy." My apologies.)

STAGE BREAKAGES.

I have not yet dared to join the limitless ranks of England's dramatists, but when the time comes I shall take good care to be guided in my work by my prejudice against stage breakages. I will not allow my hero to smash flower-bowls for the obvious convenience of symbolics. It is stagey and unconvincing—and the flower-bowl does not always break. It did not break on the first night of the revival of "The Dancing Girl"—at least, not through being knocked over by the Duke of Guisebury. By a grimly unfortunate chance, the wretched thing performed an acrobatic feat worthy of the best talent at the Empire—for it flew into the air as the little table beneath it fell as it were, upon its back, and then, arranging its decent with the accuracy of one of the Marvellous Cragges, dropped comfortably down between the little table's upturned legs, and stayed there quite whole and smiling and expectant of applause. Here was a how-de-do! Here was a pretty mess—or here there should have been! In a few moments Miss Marie Lohr would come on from the curtains behind, and symbolize about a broken bowl that wasn't broken at all, but, on the contrary, never so well and happy and proud of itself in all its life.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

There was only one thing to be done—and this poor Mr. Tree did. He walked up to that flower-bowl, which had so meanly dodged, for a few paltry seconds, its inevitable fate, and removing it from the leg-grip of its fellow acrobat, the little table, deliberately dashed it to pieces on the floor. This, of course, was better than leaving it where it rested, for Miss Marie Lohr would then have been the sufferer, and no one who has seen Miss Lohr could bear to have her put even to the pain of embarrassment. Everybody admired Mr. Tree for doing the fair and characteristic thing, but nobody could help inwardly tittering at the notion of a man being so desperately determined to take the life of an innocent flower-bowl as make a second attack upon it when he found that the first has not been effectual.

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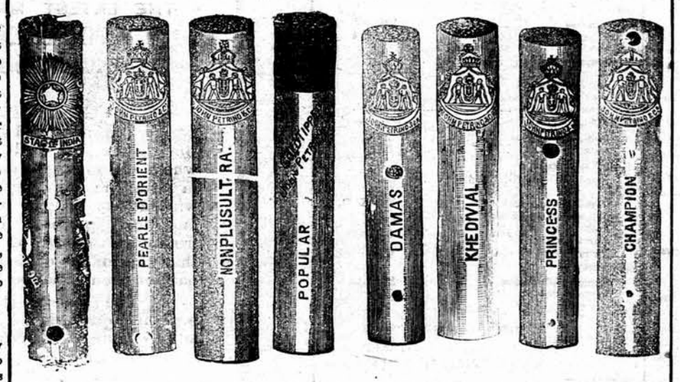

Tar of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
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THE
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EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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FROM
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ALSO
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SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 24, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 25, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 9/16		1/4
do. Rentes	97		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1/4		5/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82		1/8
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/4		1/16
do. in New York ...	50 3/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25.23		un chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20.48		1
do. do. do. New York.	4·88		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3		Since 14th
do Short London Bills			Jan. 09
3 months' sight.	2		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8		1/4
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 7/8		un chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £250,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.—unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 13,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 15,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 5,80,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 34,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta & Bombay, 15·91.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 5,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 11,80,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 8,40,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 25,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta & Bombay 15·93.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale..... ..Rs. 50,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 60,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—
Spots ... ... Fair demand steady.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... ...35,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·95+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·86	4·86	4·83	4·90	4·93
+01	+01	+01	unchgd	+01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·92	4·89	4·87	4·86
+01	+02	+02	+02

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 17,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do to Continent... ... 13,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·70 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May 9·37+03 } Advanced on favorable cotton goods situation and on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. July 9·27+04 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 5/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·39+01
Do. do. July ... 9·40+3
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 39 1/2—June-July—Bondon—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 1/2—April-May—Sellers—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian.—40—March-April—Buyers—Steady.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 39 7/8—March-April—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. Ports 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet but steady.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 2d.—Sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow:—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ...31s.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... ...33-6s.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ... Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [25TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees	200	Pasni	M Mackenzie
1 Bundle Rupees	1,100	Muscat	
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Bahrein	
1 Case Rupees ...	1,200	Jeddah	M O M Hasan
3 Bundles Sovs...	2,550	Busreh	Sundry Importers
Rupees	6,300		
4 Packages Gold Coins	42	Linga	
Rupees	7,558		
8 Packages Sovs	270	Bahrein	
Rupees	14,880		

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money:—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 18 lacs, while the Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs 4 1-2 lacs down.

Exchange:—
The market has again been quiet and few bills have been offered for any delivery. Most Banks will buy at 1s 4 1-16d for 3 months' sight credits, but only a few small lots for the mail have been placed. The enquiry for Bank remittance is also very trifling and 1s. 3 29-32d is the best available rate for telegraphic and demand bills. For Eastern rate are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1-2

Government Paper:—
The market opened steady at 93 1-2 for ready and the settlement and until the afternoon was unchanged, afterwards there was some small speculative selling and quotations fell to 93 5-16 for the settlement at which there are probably buyers at the close. The second settlement quotation is now 93 3-8. Calcutta rates are given as 92 7-16 for ready and a month,

We quote:—

Cash	... ... Rs.	93·5
1st Settlement	... ... „	93·5
2nd Settlement	... ... „	93·6

Bullion:—
On Wednesday Bar silver in London was 1-16 down at 23 3-16 ready and 23 1-4 for two months' delivery, and New York was 1-4 down at 50 3-8. Locally the market opened at 59s 5-16d ex duty, but dealers have been selling and at the close the market is quiet at 59s 3-16d. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
Our market to-day has been fully taken up with the completion of the March settlements and deliveries against March contracts. There has been little doing in ready cotton. We give below the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, for to-day, these being the settlemet rates. Good M. G. Broach 15th-25th March 1910 is quoted Rs. 739 in the bazaar.

	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal H G (Ry. terms)	201	195	...	Mar 25
Bengals, H G (Jaitna terms) ...	202	196	...	do.
Bengals, M-G (Ry. terms)	212	207	...	do.
Sind-Punjab M-G	212	207	...	do.
Khandeish (M-G)	206	201	...	do.
Wardha Hinguughat (M.G.)...	223	217	...	do.
Khundwa (M. G)	...	210	...	do.
Akola Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	218	207	...	do.
Oomra Fair Staple (M-G) ...	213	207	...	...
Yeotmal (M-G)	217	211	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum M-G...	215	209	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	221	215	...	do.
Broach (M-G)	246	248	242	do.
Multais (M.G.)	206	200	...	do.
Coompta (M.G.)	...	...	242	May 25
Sawginned Dharwar.....	...	...	235	do.
Westerns (M-G)	...	...	229	do.
Westerns (H-G).....	...	...	221	do.

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ...	... ...	Quieter
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 Bales.
Total Imports	... ...	7,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·87	4·87	4·89	4·91
+01	+01	+01	+01

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4·91	4·91	4·90	4·88	4·87
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is easier with little doing, and we quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7	7 6 B. T.
April-May	„	7	13 6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet with a small business passing. We quote:—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6	8 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat	Rs.	7	5 0 B. T.
April-May Brown-Delhi	„	7	6 2 R. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is quiet with very little enquiry. We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	43	8 0
Muggie	„	43	0 0
Yellow Hinguughat...	„	53	0 0
Black Kutni	„	37	0 0

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs.	29	0 0
Apl.-May	„	5	13 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed:—

April-May—	Rs.	9	10 6 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed:—

Ready	Rs.	23	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	37	0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...Rs.	5	13	6 R. T.
White Pussi, Apl.-May, 85 p.c. „	6	1	0 „
Soft Red Ahmedabad, ... „	40	0	0 per candy

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,465
India	74

Mills:—

Century	280 c.d.
Crescent	103 3-4
David	445
Empress	290
Kohinoor	775
Manookji Petit	3,245
New Great Eastern	205
Textile	1,125 o.d.

Presses:—

Indian Cotton Co	127½
New Mofussil	670

Miscellaneous:—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	340
„ „ „ Pref. ...	267½
Bombay Flour Mill	365 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,120
Delhi Flour Mill	130
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher and Co	635

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	432½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	7,316 bales.
Wheat	10,412 cwts.
Linseed	9,593 „
Rapeseed	7,138 „
Gingellyseed	1,974 „
Poppyseed...	470 „
Groundnuts	1,392 „
Castorseed...	5,852 „
Rice	49,657 „
Myrabollams	6,401 „
Cottonseed	5,212 „
Mowrasseed...	27 „
Gram	1,583 „
Joowar	685 „
Maize	12 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The Calcutta Share market continues dull, especially for coals. The following auctions took place to-day:—Baraboni, 15·2; Bhulanbararee, 9·2; Burraqurrah, 4·13; Peepratand, 3·5; and New Tetturiya, 7·9. Other transactions included the Equitable, 46·4; Jumoni, 9; Kosoonda, 38; Raneegunge, 18·12; Standard, 16·4; India General Steam, 99 1/2; and Banarhat Tea, preference, 109.

Government Paper, 93·7, and Exchange on Demand 1s. 3 15/16d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	74
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	55½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 „	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

5

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation.
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Brad's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	540
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	103½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	... ...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	150
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	200
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	670
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Stnd Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	505
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	... p.c.	13½
Rack Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	450
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	105
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	865xd
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	340
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	535
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
	P. 25	10	Nil.	16
Sirdar Oomio Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soondy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	...	11½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	62
	P. 150	40	8 dis	64
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 220
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 32½
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

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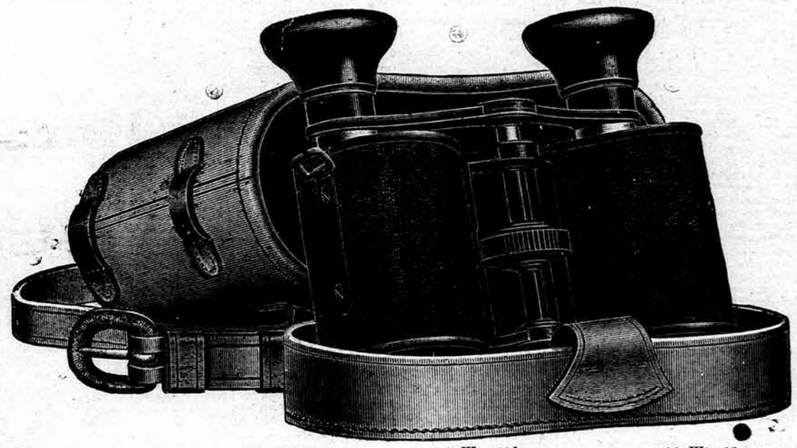

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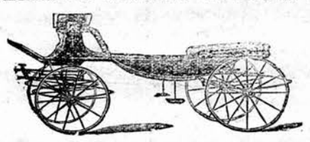

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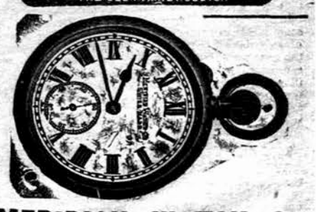

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

MUSSOORIE.

MARCH 20.—Apparently, we are going to have a very early season. This time last year we were still hybernating, had hardly stirred in our winter sleep; but this year we have woke up, yawned and stretched ourselves, and are really getting quite busy already. Bsides the schools, most of which usually start work early in March, visitors are coming up unusually early, and the troubles of those unfortunate and much-abused people—house agents—are heavier than usual in consequence. Houses are not as a rule "done up" (whitewashed etc.) "outside," till after all chance of snow and bad weather is over. Nothing can be done in February. We had two falls of snow last month, and tenants who come rushing up early in March, expecting to find their houses ready for them, are apt to be somewhat disappointed. One sees quite a lot of luggage labelled "Howrah Dehra Dun," which evinces an unusually early exodus from Calcutta, and the increasing attractions of Mussoorie for visitors who, one would think, would find Darjeeling so much closer and more readily accessible. The abnormally hot weather, and the small pox epidemic are hurrying people up out of Calcutta much earlier than usual. By the way—with a number of people coming up from a place where small-pox is simply raging—ought not some sort of precautionary measures be taken? Visitors from Calcutta should notify their arrival, and in some way register or record the servants they bring up with them, so that the Special Health Officer might keep an eye on them until such time as they are considered "safe." I see Darjeeling already reports one or two cases of small-pox, notwithstanding precautionary measures.

Although a severe winter was predicted, we have not really had much cold. We had a couple of falls of snow; on the morning of the 2nd February we woke to find Mussoorie had put on her snowy mantle for the first time this year, but it did not last long. How lovely it is to watch a snowfall in India! The pure feathery white flakes falling—falling so softly and silently—not a sound to be heard; down they come, quicker and quicker, till everything is covered with a pure white mantle, hiding all uncleanliness and making everything fair to look on. Everything is still: it seems to bring peace and rest to this weary, worrying world: dropping silently, feathers from angels' wings, they cover up all the evil spots: and if you listen, with love peep in your heart, you may hear the angelic whisper of peace and rest to all mankind, and may learn that all impurity and evil in yourself may also be covered up and blotted out by the all-enveloping mantle of forgiveness.

We had another, heavier fall, later in the month, this time succeeded by hard frost, and in the shady spots on the north side of the hill the frozen snow lay for days. But, with the exception of the two snowfalls and an occasional dull grey day, it has been an exceptionally mild and even warm winter.

We have had a momentous meeting of the Municipal Board this week; a sort of indictment of the Electrical Engineer and his methods of line-clearing. To lay the lines—high tension for full power to pumping house and low tension for supply to lights, etc, over a well-wooded station—has necessitated a good deal of tree cutting. Owing to want of legal powers and other causes, the line-clearing and wire-laying was commenced very late, and to get the scheme completed and working this season, the work had to be "rushed;" careful selection of alignment and the Engineer's personal supervision of felling to avoid unnecessary damage was it is argued for the defence, out of the question. It seems to have been a case of laying out the line on paper, erecting post and cutting everything that came in the way, with a gang of unsupervised coolies recklessly and often unnecessarily. Anyhow estate owners are up in arms; and protests have been made by members of the Board on behalf of the public who pester them for protection, and as estate proprietors or agents themselves, at least three or four times since January, to the Chairman, but without avail. The feeling excited is very bitter; and now the matter has practically developed into a duel between the Electrical Engineer, strongly seconded by the Chairman, whose plea is urgency—that, to get the scheme complete and working soon, there is no time to consider the prejudices of proprietors; and the members of the Board, who as proprietors or agents and representatives of the public, protest against reckless and unnecessary timber-felling which could have been avoided by a little more thought, care and supervision of the line-clearing. Mussoorie's hydro-electric scheme, from its inception, has been the mark for misfortune—the victim of mistakes and, to a certain extent, of mismanagement, but from responsibility for which latter the Lieutenant-Governor last year exonerated the Board. This last development is perhaps the most serious one; the official chairman supporting a servant of the members of the Board who seem to be unanimous in their protests against the way their wishes, their protests, even their orders, have been ignored by their own servant.

The Electrical Engineer of Messrs. Bruce Peebles and Company, the contractors for the hydro-electric scheme, Mr. Pitkeathly, has just been rescued from death's door by the united skill and care of Major Austen Smith, the Civil Surgeon, and Miss Haines of Evelyn Hall Nursing Home. Mr. Pitkeathly lives at the power-house at Galsgi, a most unsalubrious locality, deep down in a valley into which all the sewage of Mussoorie drains. Constant malaria and hard work combined eventually resulted in an attack of "black-water" fever, than almost inevitably fatal scourge of most malarious localities. Such a thing as "hoemoglobinuria" in Mussoorie is in itself a wonderful event; the rescue and recovery of the patient, who had been removed to Evelyn Hall as soon as the case was diagnosed, was even more wonderful. He was given over as hopeless on the 21st February, but the unremitting care and skill of doctor and nurse, aided by a fine constitution, triumphed at last. Mr. Pitkeathly has been out and about again for some little time now, and indeed is at work again, in a mild way.

The death of Major J. S. Elye, R.A.M.C., (retired), who has practised in Mussoorie for the last year or so, is recorded in the local paper, the "Echo." Major Elye was out shoooting in Mirbhunj, Orissa when he was attacked by cholera and succumbed.

The Mussoorie Races are announced for Thursday and Saturday, the 13th and 15th May, and the Polo Tournament for the third week in May, 17th to 22nd. Last year's polo was badly marred by stoppage of leave, and change of date. We hope to be more fortunate this year, and we hear that a good many teams are anxious to try and wrest the handsome and valuable challenge cup, value £125, from its present holders, the 17th (D.C.O.) Lancers.

Mussoorie has got its central head post office at last. Government has just concluded the purchase of Reckston House from Messrs. Fitch and Company, Limited, a transaction which has been "in the air" the last half year or more, and the General Post Office will move into it from Grand Parade, on or before the 1st April. Now we want those sub-delivery offices with direct despatch to them of mails sorted 'en route' by the Railway Mail Service, and we shall be quite happy and growl no more at the postal department. Barlowganj is already a delivery office: they might try at least two more, the Charleville and the old grand parade office, as serving the Happy Valley and Landour and East Mussoorie.

Colonel Rennie is to be back among us soon, residing at Craig Top as usual. He is this year to be assisted by a co-adjutor, Dr. H. B. Osburn, who is expected out from home by this mail, and who will porbably reside at the Himalaya Club and act for Colonel Rennie at that end of the station. We have also get another private practitioner this season, Dr. Dowler, who has located himself centrally at Connaught Castle.

OOTACAMUND.

MARCH 14.—Rain still holds off and much anxiety is felt as to our reservoirs of water-supply holding out in case of a continued drought. Yet, judging by statistics, rain before the end of the current month is unusual, and not likely to be beneficial for agriculture and planting.

Signs are apparent already of season functions starting, for a concert is promised us on the 18th instant in which several well-known artistes will join, and Wellington offers another on the 16th, which the officer commanding "Q" Company of the Border Regiment is getting up, to be hold, in the Garrison Theatre, when admission will be free. Of course, there will be a full attendance as all in and out of the Cantonment are invited to come. With cheap railway communication, between Ootacamund and Coonoor and Wellington, the amusements at any of the stations are open to all, and are availed of, thus establishing a unity of interests so conducive to social enjoyments.

We are reminded despite these awakening rejoicings that a dark cloud hovers over Mysore where a severe scarity prevails, and an appeal is made on behalf of the suffering poor for help. The Government of the Province is doing all it can to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers. State forests are being thrown open for free grazing, loans for agricultural purposes are being granted and other methods of relief afforded—particularly the importation of grain where the stock of food is short. Private efforts to bring grain into Mysore are supplemented by Government aid free of interest and railway companies are reducing their fares for conveyance of food supplies.

The station of Kotagiri, eighteen miles from Ootacamund and twelve from Coonor, has been developing as a health resort for some years back. Its climate is milder than either Ootacamnnd or Coonoor, and many, who cannot stand the cold of the former in the monsoon, and the heat of the latter before the monsoon bursts, resort it preferentially. Kotagiri, however, has one feature that is insanitary, and that is the village of a hill tribe known as the Kotas in its midst. These people are carrion feeders and are not cleanly in their habits. They are cultivators as well as craftsmen to the other hill tribes. whom they supply with agricultural implements, umbrellas, culinary utensils, etc., but more particularly with music at their festivals and funerals. They claim to have immigrated to the hills even before the Todas of whom they live in fear, and to whom they are indebted for employment and food. The native village of Kotagiri covers an area of over 700 acres and around this, as the hub European residences have been built, which flad the hub rather a nuisance as each year arrangements have to be made for the accommodation of an increasing number of visitors whose health must be safeguarded,the permanent residents, mostly tea and coffee planters have been moving the authorities to induce the Kotas to seek other quarters. The people, however, are obdurate having lived on their holdings for generations, and which they regard as a sacred heritage. They will neither sell nor exchange. One Collector thought of putting the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act in force, but desisted as that enactment does not lend itself to such a purpose. The present Collector is in favour of persuasion, but I fear that either will not be effective. Purchase hardly promises to be more successful, as the tribe in this locality is fairly well to do. The situation is a perplexing one. It seems hard to drive these people from their ancestral homes and the lands they inherited and cultivated for centuries.

The services of the present Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipality will expire on the 14th proximo, and the question of electing a successor or re-eleeting the present incumbent will arise, when the success or otherwise of his administration of municipal affairs will be discuesed. If he has to be re-elected the Collector will have to nominate him, and Mr. Francis is taking a bird's eye view of affairs in the town to see if he would be justified in doing so.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 22nd March.—On the deputation that waited on H. H. the Maharaja, petitioning for the redress of certain grave disabilities under which Christian converts in this state labour, the following additional particulars I think will be of interest. The deputation consisted of the Rev. A M Tabbard, M.A., representing on behalf of the Bishop of Mysore the Roman Catholic community in the State, the Rev. E P. Rice, B.A., representing the London Missionary Society, and the Rev. D. A. Rees, representing the Wesleyan Missionary Society. His Highness was accompanied by his Private Secretary Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., who introduced the deputation.

The Rev. A. M. Tabard addressed His Highness as follows:—

Your Highness—Before asking Your Highness' leave to read our Memorial we feel it to be our duty to express our heartfelt thanks to Your Highness for Your Highness condescension in consenting to receive our deputation. We feel this all the more is we know full well that the Legislation we are asking for is likely to meet with a great deal of opposition. But we rely on the justice of our cause and we believe at the same time that any opposition which may arise will soon quiet down when the people of Mysore come to realise that though Act XXI of 1850 has been in force in British India for nearly sixty years, and while it has, to quote H. E. the Governor of Madras in Council "fairly fulfiled its object of protecting the interests of Christain converts," there is not the slightest indication that it has struck at the root of the whole social fabric of the country.

We represent thousands of Your Highness' subjects, who while they yield to no one in their loyalty and devotion to Your Highness and Your Highness' Govenment, look for equal justice and protection with their fellow-subjects. They are waiting anxiously for the result of our Memorial and with them we venture to hope that this time they will not meet with disappointment. Now with Your Highness' gracious permission I will call upon the Rev. Mr. Rees to read our Memorial.

HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Mysore Government, in passing orders on the programme of work regarding the horticultural and agricultural experiments submitted by Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, Superintendent, Government Gardens, remark:—

The programme appears to be carefully drawn up and suitable. Government, however, consider that Mr. Krumbiegel may for the present confine his attention to popularising fruit culture, the experimental cultivation of industrial plants, tubers and flowers and the establishment of an agricultural seed depot paying particlar attention to horticultural experiments, and that agricultural experiments and the improvement of field crops may be left to be dealt with by the Agricultural Department. The change of designation from "Superintendent" to "Director" proposed by Mr. Krumbiegel does not commend itself to Government But Government approves of the addition of "Economic Botanist" to the present disignation of Superintendent, Government Gardens, as it will denote his functions more clearly and may facilitate his correspondence with other institutions. . . . As regards the funds required, the Superintendent asked for a grant of Rs. 11,400, and an annual allotment of Rs. 3,200, but Government think that a lump sum provision of Rs. 5,000 under initial cost and of Rs. 1,000, under annual cost (to be utilised after submission of details of apportionment) will suffice to begin with. The Superintendent is authorised to purchase such fruit trees, seeds and plants and implements as he may consider immediately necessary. The question of improvements to the Lal-Bagh will be separately dealt with.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 20th March.—The British Resident, who went to Madras for the Investiture ceremony, returned to Ernakulam yesterday.

Mr. A. Galletti, I.C.S., of the Madras Government Secretariat, visited Cochin on the 19th, in company with the Special Officer of the Cochin State. The former came here with the object of inspecting some of the local historical monuments and old records relating to Malabar. He went over to the Bishop's Palace, and took notes from several important publications. He also visited Cranganore and Palliport. It is stated that he is collecting materials to be incorporated in the book which he preparing from the records in the Government Secretariat at Madras.

Two very important Civil disputes between the Durbar and Paliam, the richest Jenmi in Malabar which were handled by some of the eminent lawyers of the Madras High Court, such as the late Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar and others, involving a large area of landed property and forest to the value of several lakhs of rupees, are to be settled by the Dewan at once. The facts of these disputes are that certain lands in many of the "Desoms" of the Trichur and Talapilly Taluqs, which constituted the "Tarwad" property of one Manakote Nair, a wealthy Jenmi, were forfeited to the Sircar, as the members of that "Tarwad" known as Manakote were found guilty of many acts of treason. When the family became extinct the Paliam took possession of the properties and they were in the enjoyment of that family for more than 100 years. In all the subsequent settlement accounts these properties are shown as those of the Manakote family. It was admitted by Paliam that he was maintaining the members of the "Tarwad" by the income of the properties, but this admission is not accepted by the Dewan, owing to the absence of doc mentary evidence, while, in the opinion of the Settlement Peishcar, the confiscation of the property to the Sircar must have been of the whole estate and not a part of it which is not supported by any valid ground. However, after disposing of certain technical objections, the Dewan considers three grounds on which Paliam's claim is based. The first of these is about the Theetooram granted in 953, M. E. by the then Rajah of Cochin. Unfortunately, the history of this Theetooram is, shrouded in mystery, and the copy of it, which has been produced in evidence, cannot be relied upon in the opinion of the Dewan, as the original was not forthcoming.

In this connection there was some correspondence between the Resident and the Durbar. It would appear that all the "Edavaippu" records were carefully searched; but no certified copy was found among them, and it was pointed out by the Government Advocate, that so long as Paliam could not produce the original document the genuineness of the copy cannot be accepted in establishing his claim. The Dewan maintains that the very fact of Paliam having supported the members of the Manakote family subsequent to the alleged "Theetooram," appears clearly to be a consideration of the grant itself; otherwise it seems incomprehensible why extensive landed properties, forfeited as a punishment for treason, should be unconditionally assigned away by way of an absolute grant to Paliam, who was not able to prove that he paid for the land or that there was a valid conveyance. On this ground the claim based on the "Theetooram" has been rejected by the Dewan.

The second point urged by Paliam is the fifty years rule. In this connection the Dewan holds that it is untenable, as the family became extinct in 1049, and it has not been proved conclusively that till that date there was no property attached to the Manakote "Tarwad." On the other hand, it is clear from the records that till the family became extinct, at least some of the properties were set apart for its maintenance, and these properties even now stand registered in the name of the Manakote "Tarwad." The Dewan does not accept the Paliam's contention that omission to effect a change of registry has no significance in the case. On the other hand, the undisputed fact of maintenance leaves no doubt that Paliam could not successfully press for the transfer of registry so long as properties were being utilised for that purpose, and not exclusively being enjoyed by himself. All such properties, therefore, rightly come under the rule of escheat, which the sovereign of the State can enforce, unless Paliam can prove that he has a valid title.

The third ground, based on the right of inheritance of heirship between Paliam and the Manakote family has not been substantiated by any evidence, as the nature of the relationship alleged to have existed has not been specified, and hence no conclusive right of inheritence has been proved. Further, taking this ground itself, His Highness's Theetooram, according to the customary Laws of the State, has not been obtained. As the obtaining of such condition is necessary for the recognition of such right, its absence here must justify a finding against Paliam on this ground. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and the long enjoyment of the properties by Paliam from 1048 M.E. during which period no attempt was made by the Sircar to determine the right under which that enjoyment was leased, and further, the doubtful nature of the enjoyment of Paliam even prior to that date for nearly fifty years in the nature of a Trusteeship in theory in support of which there is considerable evidence, circumstantial and documentary the Dewan considers the case as deserving of exceptional treatment, and as such he holds that the enjoyment of the properties by Paliam should be left undisturbed and recommends to H. H the Rajah the grant of a Thestooram recognising the rigth on payment of the customary avaksom and fees.

The next case is about the forest land known as Mulloorkara, which is now pending before the Chief Court between the Sircar and the Paliam. These lands have been inspected jointly by the Dewan Peishcar and the Conservator.

The suit will be compromised between the Durbar and Paliam on the following terms:—That all the reclaimed portions fit for cultivation should be assigned to Paliam as its "Jenmi" on condition he withdraws the suit. Subsequent to the submission of a Report by the Dewan Peishcar and the Conservator recommending the assignment of 388 acres to Paliam, he put in a claim for an additional extent of land of about 70 to 80 acres of land. The assignment of this also has been sanctioned, provided that Paliam withdraws the suit from the Chief Court and pays the Sircar the survey and demarcation charges. Mr. Banerji is to be congratulated on having brought about a successful settlement of these long standing disputes between the Durbar and the richest "Jenmi" in Malabar, both of whom have often been at loggerheads, and the present settlement paves the way for a more friendly understanding between the two.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	400	300	.....	700
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	17	.....	40
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	4,200	4,200	.....	8,400
Totalfor11weeks	4,600	4,500	.....	9,100
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	454	318	1	773
Per mile of Ry..	26	19	.....	45
Total to corresponding date..	4,740	5,481	50	10,271

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 73
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,171

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March, on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	2,12,000	2,50,000	7,000	4,69,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	119	141	4	264
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	14,74,000	27,75,000	65,000	43,14,000
Totalfor11weeks	16,86,000	30,25,000	72,000	47,83,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week ofprevious year	1,97,135	2,61,512	3,124	4,61,771
Per mile of Ry..	111	147	2	260
Total to corresponding date...	18,45,551	35,75,010	67,809	54,88,370

Increase for the week .....Rs. 7,229
Decrease to date.....Rs. 7,05,370

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	15,000	.....	21,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	43	106	.....	149
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	48,000	1,79,000	.....	2,27,000
Totalfor11weeks	54,000	1,94,000	.....	2,48,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week ofprevious year	7,719	20,386	90	28,195
Per mile of Ry..	55	144	1	200
Total to corresponding date...	71,824	2,44,184	1,942	3,17,950

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 7,195
Do. to date.....Rs. 69,250

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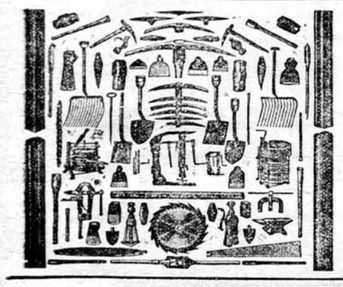

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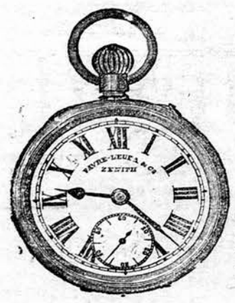

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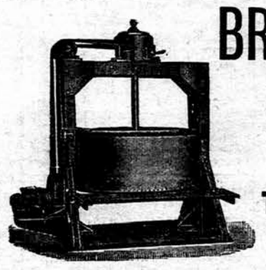

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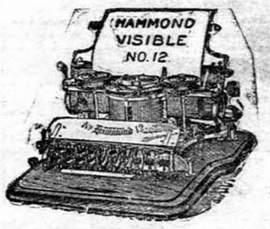

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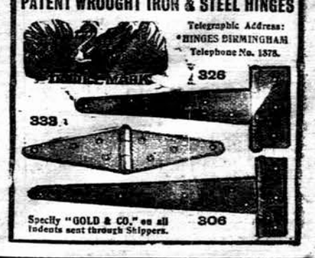

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